PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS Y...
To purchase high grade Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 55 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	MANDALA ..	8 246
14th ,,	NAL ERA ..	15.825
19th ,,	SOMALI †	6 7 4
21st ,,	MOREA* ..	10,890
28th ,,	SALSETTIA ..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA ..	6,580
	ANGOLA* ..	8,056
	WA* ..	10.911
	..	6470 3
July	KASHGAR ..	8,880
,,	KARMALA ..	8,933
,,	NARLAMDA ..	16,115
,,	KYANZA ..	7,023
,,	MOREA ..	10 890

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

16th June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

15th May	Dunera	Straits & China
20th ,,	Narkunda	Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	steamer	Remark
4th May	BANDRA	Persian Gulf.
4th ,,	TARGBA	E. & S. Africa
5th ,,	PURNEA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
9th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer		In May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	Y. Ishikawa	24th April	7th May
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	11th ,,
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	10th ,,
Venus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	12th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okuda	13th ,,	24th ,,
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	6th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	26th ,,	3rd ,,
* Buyo Maru.	K. Chiba	5456	27th ,,	6th ,,
Wakasa Maru	E. Tsuda,	6074	12th May	24th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	14th ,,	20th ,,
Hakata Maru	T Sasaki	5970	25rd ,,	29th ,,

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 9,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Joshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,36,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,835
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hatbras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. R. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA,
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East
Allahabad	Khandesh)
Alleppy	Jalpaiguri
Amraoti	Karachi
Bangalore	Lahore
Bellary	Lucknow
Benares	Madras (Mount Road)
Bezwada	Madura
Bimlipatam	Mangalore
Bombay (Byculla)	Masulipatam
Bombay (Mandvi)	Moulmein
Bombay (Sandhurst	Nagpore
Road)	Narayangunge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Obtacamund
Calcutta (Harrison	Patna
Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park Street)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajahmundry
Cawnpore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rangoon
Chittagong	Salem
Cocanada (Outstation	Secunderabad
Narsapur)	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Cochin	Simla
Coimbatore	Sholapur
Colombo	Sukkur
Dacca	Surat
Delhi	Tellicherry
Erode	Trichinopoly
Guntur	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF IND A
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 103, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

(HEAD OFFICE
5/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road. Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHUBB,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A. GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Patel, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00.000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4
LOWEST RATE OF PR
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or 809, Bow Bazar. Street Calcutta.
The Chief Agents. D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARMA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office Poona City Lahore.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KROPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. ,, 42,513,284 = ,, 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang
CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—TENDERS with samples for the following for His Highness' Government Alwar before 12th May 1921 or be present here personally on the 14th May, 1921:—

1 Grams, 30,000 Maunds.
2 Wheat 3,000 Maunds.
3 Chapat 5,000 Maunds.

Apply, STATE AGENT, Alwar.
TA R149

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office 14/19, Princess Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. GARRIOCK & CO.,
Managing Agents.
R172

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.

C9358

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP.

WE are pleased to inform the general public that we have started this Department under expert engineers, and overhauling, painting and repairs of all descriptions to Motor Cars will be undertaken at very reasonable rates and finished within the shortest possible time.

SHAW & Co.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ltd.,
Jetha Street, Lamington Road.
C9258

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Contract for the construction of three large buildings and two other foundations on land, situated at Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay, was given to me the undersigned by Alimohomed Salimohomed. One of the said three buildings is completed and has been given over to the charge of Alimohomed Salimohomed who has let the same to the G. I. P. Railway. The second building is nearly finished and in the other building shutters have to be fixed and the roof put on. I claim that a considerable sum of money is now due to me in respect of the said buildings and that a further sum will become due for the further work which is to be done.

I therefore give public notice that I claim a first charge by way of lien on the said buildings pending full payment to the same and will contend that any dealings with the buildings are subject to the above mentioned charge.

Dated 28th April, 1921.

PANA ALFOS.
C9200

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

TO ALL COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MANAGING AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF COLLIERIES IN THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Government of India have appointed a Committee, having for its object the distribution of Wagons in the Coalfields with special reference to endeavouring, if possible, to distribute the wagons available daily between all collieries in a fair proportion and also to help in cases of urgent necessity any Industry which may through the want of coal be on the verge of closing down.

1. The Committee which has been appointed consists of the following members:—

Mr. G. S. PELLY, Coal Transportation Officer.
Mr. J. H. PATTINSON, M.L.C., representing the Indian Mining Association.
Mr. N. M. CHOWDHURY, representing the Indian Mining Federation.
Mr. D. P. MACKENZIE, M.L.C., representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. N. ROY, representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee held their first meeting on the 24th March, 1921, and Mr. J. H. Pattinson was elected the Chairman.

2. The following scheme was drawn up and will be put into force on a date which will be advised later:—

All X class supplies will cease from the date to be named later and in place of these supplies the following will be adopted.

3. PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES will be given to:—

(1) Locomotive Coal.
(2) Government shipments, that is, Royal Indian Marine and Locomotive coal for Railways which is conveyed by sea.
(3) Public Utility Companies, that is, Electric Light Companies, Tramways, Gas Companies, Water Companies, Mints, Arsenals, Rifle, Shell and Gun Carriage Factories, Ice Factories, Light Railways, Inland Steamers, Hospitals, and such other requirements of the Government as are considered necessary and for which requisitions will be accepted from the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.
(4) Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works and Messrs. The Bengal Iron Coy.'s Works at Kulti. Shipment, Bunker Coal and Cumulative Supplies.

NOTE.—The coal under No. 4 will be given preferential supplies, but the supplies given will be taken from the pro rata monthly basis supplies of the Colliery indenting. The supplies under this head will not be in addition to the pro rata basis for contract or Public supplies.

4. Having deducted the requirements of Classes 1 to 3 the balance of the Colliery's raisings plus stocks, will then be made available for; Contract supplies and then Public supplies, but in cases where a Colliery has no contracts then the wagons supplied will be available to that Colliery for despatch to any destination they desire. Provided they indent on the railway for a specific consignee and destination for which the allotment is to be made.

In arriving at the basis for the Contract and Public supplies the following procedure will be adopted.

The Colliery's raisings of all classes plus the stocks will be taken and from this figure will be deducted all preferential supplies 1 to 3 classes, the balance will be the available coal for the pro rata basis.

The Coalfields will be divided up into Weighbridge Sections and each section will be kept separate. The available coal for despatch from all collieries on a particular Weighbridge section will be added together and the total divided into the number of wagons available for Public, after deducting the Preferential supplies. Then each Colliery will receive a percentage of the available supply according to the total quantity of coal available at that colliery.

Each Weighbridge Section has a total working capacity of so many wagons per day and this is the figure which the Committee will take in arriving at the number of wagons available for both Preferential and Public supplies.

When wagons are supplied under "Public", collieries will be responsible for loading these against existing contracts for which wagons have been short supplied previously. If a colliery does not work up to its programme it will be given no wagon supplies to "Public."

Wagons on pro rata basis will only be allotted after contracts under Classes 1 to 4 have been met daily.

5. In order to arrive at the necessary figures to enable the Committee to work out the basis for each Colliery the following forms will have to be filled in by each Colliery.

1. FORM OF REGISTRATION OF COLLIERY.

This form will give the Committee the necessary details regarding each Colliery, its sidings, etc., and the total raisings for the year 1920 also the stocks at the 31st December, 1920.

These last particulars are needed as the Committee have decided that the basis for the first quarter's working will be based on the average monthly raisings for last year plus the stocks at the end of the year.

After the first quarter the raisings for January/March, 1921, and the stocks at the end of March, 1921, will form the basis for the next quarter and so on.

Their reason for adopting this procedure is that the date of starting the new scheme cannot be fixed yet and certain details must be in the hands of the Committee some time before-hand to enable them to make the necessary arrangements. Another very important point which the Committee wish to bring to the notice of Collieries is, that in the case of any Colliery having a siding or sidings served by both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the returns must be sent in separately showing only the actual raisings and stocks at each siding. That is, a Colliery cannot return the full raisings and stocks to each Railway.

EXAMPLE.—A Colliery raises 12,000 tons per month and the Colliery has two sidings, one the East Indian Railway and the other the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 31st December, 1920, we will suppose that the East Indian Siding Pit's raisings are 8,000 tons and stocks 2,000 tons, whereas the B. N. R. Pit's raisings are 4,000 tons and stocks 5,000 tons.

The Colliery must send in two returns, one for the E. I. R. siding and the other for the B. N. R. siding. It must not return to each 12,000 tons raisings and 7,000 tons stocks.

FORM A. 1.—PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES.

This form must be filled in and returned to the Committee so that they can have details of all preferential supplies and the arrears on the 1st February, 1921.

In this form it will be observed that the class of the preferential supply is asked for. This means that if the contract is for Locomotive Coal then against this contract in the column for class must be written 1 and so on as mentioned in para. 3 above.

FORM B. 1.—PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Details regarding all other contracts which do not come under any of the Preferential supplies must be given in this form.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY RAISINGS AND STOCKS.

This form must be filled up and sent in to the Committee every month and must contain the correct information regarding the raisings and stocks of all classes of coal raised at each Colliery and in cases of Collieries served by both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways separate returns must be made.

STATEMENTS OF DAILY DESPATCHES.

This form must be submitted to the Committee daily and in all cases of no supplies or despatches the form must still be sent in, showing nil.

FORMS A. AND B.

These forms must be filled in and sent in to the Committee when any new contract is proposed for registration and authorisation by the Committee if the Colliery is in their opinion undersold.

6. Authorisation against individual collieries contracts must be given preference by the contracting Collieries each month over their Public supplies.

7. Collieries will be held responsible for not indenting for wagons for public supply until they have completed their monthly supplies against contract authorisations.

8. Contract arrears in existence on the 1st Ferbuary, 1921, will be divided by 12 and will be added on to the monthly amounts of the present year's contracts or as may be arranged by agreement between buyer and seller and such arrangement must be advised at once to the Committee.

9. In certain cases of urgent necessity the Committee will be prepared to consider authorising a special supply of wagons to consumers who are in grave difficulties for wagons. It is understood that this special assistance will be given only in very special cases when an industry is in actual danger of closing down owing to lack of coal. Such supplies will be treated as advance cumulative supplies and will be deducted from the supplying Colliery's pro rata allotment.

10. The Committee wish to draw very special attention to the following penalty which will be enforced to the full, that is, each offence will be treated as a separate offence punishable with the full penalty.

Any Colliery which disobeys the orders of the Committee or makes false returns either of raisings, despatches, or of stocks or any Colliery which does not indent against an authorisation or which deliberately despatches coal to an unauthorised party such Colliery shall be deprived of all wagons for a period not exceeding one month for each offence.

Any Colliery which fails to send in the returns required by the Committee in time, will not be included in the next wagon basis allotment. Failure on the part of any Colliery to send in the daily returns regularly will render that Colliery liable to punishment under the previous clause and a loss of all wagons for a period of one month for each offence.

11. All collieries must fill in and return the necessary forms to:—

J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman, Coal Transportation Committee,
Post Box No. 30, CALCUTTA,

not later than 10th May, 1921. Any colliery failing to do so will be excluded entirely from the first quarter's basis and will therefore not receive any wagons under pro rata basis for three months.

The forms are:—

(a) Colliery Registration Form.
(b) Preferential Supply Form A1.
(c) Public Supply Form B1.

12. All the necessary forms to be filled in as required by the Committee will be available at the following places.

Office of the Coal Transportation Committee, 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta, Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

All weighbridge stations on the B. N. R. and E. I. R. situated in the Coalfields.

Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman,
Coal Transportation Committee.
C9251

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,
and
OF THE TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company duly convened and held at the Office of Messrs. Payne & Co., the Company's Solicitors, in the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on the 6th day of April, 1921, the following Resolutions were duly passed, and a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 25th day of April, 1921, the same Resolutions were duly confirmed as Special Resolutions, namely:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913.
2. That Mr. Luxman Raghunath Gokhale be appointed sole liquidator of the Company.
3. That as to the remuneration of the liquidator, it should be fixed by the High Court on an application being made to it to fix such remuneration.

Dated the 5th day of May, 1921.

H. EUSTACE, Lt.-Col.,
Chairman.
R170

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 13th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
2.—To confirm the re-appointment of Mr. Morarji Velji as Director, who had to vacate his place by Article 105 section (e) of our Company.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji and Mr. Mulji Laxmidas as Directors, elected by the Board of Directors in their Meeting on the 10th June, 1920.
4.—To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the year 1921 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of May 1921, to 21st May 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE EDULJEE DHALLA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.
C9234

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

OWING to the death of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, B.A., a representative of the (F) Parel Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix Tuesday the 24th May, 1921, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 5th May, 1921.
C 9287

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Undergraduates studying for Arts, Science, Agriculture, Engineering or Medicine, in Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay for the award of Studentships, each of the annual value of Rs. 400 maximum, as loans from the above Fund, commencing with the University Year 1921, i.e., 20th June 1921. Applications should reach this Office not later than the 1st June, 1921. Please apply to the Undersigned for particulars and forms of application, etc.

M. R. SREENIVASA RAO.
Secretary.
12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 9276

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
OF THE TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first Meeting of the creditors of the above Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, in the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

To entitle any creditor to vote thereat his proof must be lodged with me not later than 4 o'clock on the 23rd day of May, 1921.

L. R. GOKHALE,
Liquidator,
The Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Company, Limited.
40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 2nd May, 1921.
C9282

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 92 of 1914.
ADVOCATE-GENERAL.
vs.
MOGHIBAI.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the above matter for the intended auction sale of the property at Falkland 6th Cross Lane, through Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers and to be held on the 11th May, 1921, at the risk and account of our client Mr. Ramdas Shivdas Shroff notice is hereby given that our client has already cancelled the contract with the vendors Messrs. Rama Lala and Mohan Dhana & Bhana Dhana, the Trustees appointed under the Consent Decree, dated 13th October, 1914, in the above suit and our client has nothing to do with the said property and with the said intended auction sale.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1921.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Ramdas Shivdas.
9285

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATU R AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MUMTAZ JEHAN BEGUM NASRULLAH KHAN, wife of Nasrullah Khan, late of Surat Hanafi Mahomedan inhabitant ...Deceased.

NASRULLAH KHAN, a Hanafi Mahomedan of Sachin now temporarily residing at Khari Road, Bandra, in the Thana District, husband and the sole surviving executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Mumtaz Jehan Begum, deceased...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. Davar,
The 25th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE.
Petitioners Attorneys.
C 9240

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

Mis. Application No. 11 of 1914.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE KATHIAWAD AND AHMEDABAD BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

UNDER the Order of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, notice is hereby given that there being a proposal to pay a third dividend at the rate of half anna in the rupee to the creditors of the above said Company, all persons interested who have any objection to such payment may send their applications to the District Judge on or before the 1st of July, 1921.

RAMANBHAI M. NILKANTH,
SANKARCHAND MECHARDAS,
Official Liquidators.
Dated 30th April, 1921.
C9288

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3541 of 1920.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 13th day of December, 1920.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RAMCHANDERS RADHARAWAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Share and Stock Broker at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiff.

versus

GANGA PRATAP GUPTA, of Jaipur Hindu Inhabitant, Vakil, High Court, residing at Naya Bazar Jaipur. .....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendant Rs. 12,175 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this Suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of May, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod Kt. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 18th day of December, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of December, 1920.

Certified to be a true copy.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C 9281

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTAE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MORARJI VEERJEE late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, ...Deceased.

Bai MOTIBAI widow of Morarji Veerjee, one of the Executors and Trustees named in the last Will and Testament of the Deceased abovenamed, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty One and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) H. W. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of May, 1921.

(Sd.) MESSRS. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Petitioners Attorneys.
C 9286

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 627.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Fedhi of Messrs. Mooljee Meghjee at Issajee Street, Mandvi, and by their order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Khimjee Laljee, trading as Messrs. Dayal Laljee:—

20 bales Hessian 50in. 10 oz. any mill, each containing about 1,000 yards, arrived per s. s. "Chinkoa" from Calcutta, which bales are now lying at Mody Bunder.

20 bales of Hessian 45in. 11 oz. any mill, each containing about 1,000 yards, and lying at the place of auction.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS OF READY CLOTHES, MILLINERS, HOSIERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES AND GENTS' READY CLOTHES, HOSIERY, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by the order of Messrs. A. Karmali and Co., on behalf of Messrs. J. Macmillan and Bolton Ltd:—

Ladies and children's pettycoats, frocks, ladies and gent's vests, mufflers, handkerchieves, socks, ladies and gent's overcoats, fancy bags, etc, etc., in convenient lots to suit the buyers.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Dealers in Fancy Articles and Presentation Articles and Cutlery and Leather Goods and Stationery and also to Private Users.

AUCTION SALE of a Rare and Unique Large Collection of Fancy and Presentation Articles belonging to the late Maharajah Sahib of Bhavnagar.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, and subsequent days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of the Waterloo Mansions, opposite the Museum, Fort (where the same has been arranged for Auction Sale) the rare and unique large collection of fancy and presentation articles consisting of Real Jade and fancy worked hand sticks, real Jade cups and saucers, old China flower pots and the old China ware, leather attache cases, hat cases, collor boxes, jewellery cases, fitting hand bags, dressing cases, leather dog collars, cigarette cases, steel dog chains, genuine ivory alluminium, wooden brass and steel bird cages, a large lot of brand new brushes, genuine ivory paper knives, dice, cigar cases, etc., very high class stationery inkstands, call bells, blotting pads, writing cases, stylographic pens, real Venetian glass scent and lavendar bottles, pearl table cloths, mother of pearl handled knives, forks, water jugs, tea sets, neck chains, spoons and sticks and chess boxes, etc., Sheffield electroplated ware, such as dishes, tea sets, butter pots, egg pots, etc., rolled gold watch chains, bangles, collar pins, muff chains, bracelets, lockets, etc., a large lot of playing cards, compass boxes, gramophones, phonographs, gramophone records, horns, etc., etc.

In lots to suit all purchasers including private users and the trade.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and goods to be taken delivery on the fall of the hammar.

TO MILL OWNERS, DYERS AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASKS CONGO RED 6 R.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th May, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the bank converned:—

20 casks each 1 cwt. Congo Red 6 R. of the factory of Messrs. Sandows (original packing. Samples can be had on application.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF AEROPLANE HANGERS, CHAINS ETC., OF ROYAL AIR FORCE AT NO. 3 SHED, ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., by order of the Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, Port Depot, Bombay, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 6th May, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, the following: hanger roof tussels, chains, aeroplane, packing cases and iron hooks weighing about 1 ton.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the goods shall be removed immediately.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES CROSS REEL COTTON GREY YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Hanooman Temple on Tambakanta, Paydhoni, by order of the officer concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harichand and Co.:—

Out of 94 bales arrived per s. s. "Kanagawa Maru":—

19 bales 42/2 Cross Reel Cotton Grey Yarn (Rangyo) blue fish brand.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May, 1921.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.
It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Rewards claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—
KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
10, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta S.

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SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED—Reliable and influential CANVASSERS for the sale of Renfrew Portable Weighing Machine. Liberal terms. Apply to JETHALAL SANGHJI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R160

WANTED—A competent Native L.C.E. to supervise buildings and landed properties. Apply Box No. 3027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R174

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANTS WANTED for alround work and retouching. Apply Box No. 3022 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R154

REQUIRED—A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN and TRACER. Apply in person with previous service certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.
A C9237

WANTED for Mofussil Mill GUJERATHI CLERKS, knowing English. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, including temporary allowance according to qualifications. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications to Box No. 3013. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A C9238

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for a Spinning Mill in Rajputana. Only those who have previous experience need apply. Apply to Box No. 3026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R169

WANTED—PROFESSOR of English to teach Senior and if necessary Junior Classes in the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and terms to the SECRETARY, Managing Committee, D. A. V. College, Lahore.
A C9236

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, WANTED CLERKS for Goods Offices in Docks and Mazagon. Starting pay according to educational qualification. Permanent Service. House Allowance, Provident Fund, Passes, Gratuity. Apply in writing or persons to THE RAILWAY MANAGER, Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, Fort.
A C 9264

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT TEACHERS in Shree Ranjitsinhji High School at Devgad Baria from experienced Under-graduates o Matriculates. Candidates should apply with testimonials stating salary expected, and other particulars regarding themselves. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Camp Dudhia, 30th April, 1921.
A C 9279

SITUATION WANTED.

AN active Non-Cooperator of Journalistic and Clerical experience urgently requires a SUITABLE POSITION. Write to Box No. 3024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R161

A high class Hindu, Science graduate, age twenty-five, WANTS POSITION as secretary, or private tutor in a respectable family or some responsible position in a business house. Good references. Previous teaching experience. Prefers service under Indians, Parsis included. (Not willing to serve under Englishmen). Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Ten MOTOR GARAGES in Ropewalk Street behind Medows Street. For Rent, etc., apply to Messrs. R. D. BIRLA & CO., 18, Medows Street, Bombay.
C R132

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25, at Mount Road, "B" Anjirbaug. Inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff Building, Mazagon.
C R120

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR, and GODOWN of a building at Dady Ardeshir Cross Lane, near Madhav Baug. AEnquire of HAJI ALIMOHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, SONA CHANDIWALA near Mumbadevi, Bombay.
C R155

TO BE LET—FOR POONA SEASON, In Civil Lines near Bund Gardens, one commodious BUNGALOW with electric fittings, with a Cottage attached. Outhouses, garage, etc. Apply Box No. 3025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 165

TO BE LET.—Ready for Immidiate occupation. FLATS, well lighted and aired in premises attached to Sir Harkisondas Hospital, New Charni Road, also Godowns. Apply TOOLSIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, Esq., Purshotam Building, opposite Royal Opera House, New Queens Road.
C R 162

BOARD, & ROOMS, ETC.

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near docks Wadi Bunder Bridge, Sandhurst, Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED.
E R 79

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

RACE HORSE FOR SALE—"LADY CHINCHFUL" to be sold immediately. Owner going away to his native place. Another horse of this owner "Unity" recently sold. Apply to S. A. YEZDEY, c/o A. H. Mahomed, No. 7, Wanorie, Poona.
J R135

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—New MOTOR—LORRY for Passenger or Transport. Best German make Mannesmann Mulag 3½ Tons 45 H. P. 13 miles per hour Complete with hood, lights, accessories, Bosch magnetos, etc. Inspection and trial arranged. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply to TRIVEDI & CO., 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel. No. 561.
J A R 166

MACHINERY. TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One Holland-make Cocoanut OIL EXPELLER with Tempering Apparatus and one Filter complete; very little used. Write Messrs. KHANCHAND LUNIDARAM, D. P. & CO., Khori Garden, KARACHI.
K 9230

WANTED TO PURCHASES—Double feed double Royal PRINTING MACHINES new or secondhand; and sell Oil Engines, Grinding Mills German Gold Rolling Mills etc. Apply CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY, Hira building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.
K R54

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000 in a good profitable business. Apply for terms and particulars to Box No. 3023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R152

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WANTED TO EARN Rs. 30 even from first day guaranteed in wages. Idea explained on receipt of annas 8. GHATALAH CO., CHITTOOR.
T R140

MANGOES.—Best quality Alfonso and Paheri, only genuine and matured fruit supplied. Trial solicited. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. THE RATNAGIRI MANGO CO., Sadashiv Street, Kandewady, Bombay.
T R 67

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT

FIFTH INSTALMENT

of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial

THE SILENT AVENGER

featuring

WILLIAM DUNCAN

Saturday 14th May

Dont fail to see

VALMIKI

produced by Hindusthan Film Co.

SAT. MAY 21st

MAHASATI ANASUYA

produced by

KOHINOOR FILM Co.

of

SUDAMA and RUKMINI FAME,

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Commencing To-day Friday !

OUR GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME OF TWO STUPENDOUS SERIALS SIMULTANEOSLY !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers commence from To-night their two powerful serial together

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring the pre-eminently popular stars

Cunard

and

Francis For

The story of the daring adventures of a girl reporter in search of a buried treasure.

"The Broken Coin"

The First Three Episodes—6 parts-6000 feet will be screened this week.

With this Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present the First Two Episodes of their entirely new-and never before shown in Bombay-serial

"The Death Mask"

A. Baffling, Thrilling Mystery serial in 15 Episodes.

"The Death Mask"

Struck down on his wedding day, the wealthy, handsome Duke de Jausac met with a tragic death from—who knows ? A humming sound—a shattered skull, and then—SILENCE! see the John D. Tippett super-serial,

"The Death Mask"

Four Shows To-night at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45 p.m.

"MR. WU"

A TALE OF CHINESE VENDETTA

featuring

MATHESON LANG

The most popular Screen-hero of the day in a feast of real Oriental splendour and spirit.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

"EASY STREET"

It is absolutely Charlie's Mirthful Picture.

Don't You Dare Laugh at Constable Chaplin

He is the bravest cop in the world—but he's never been one before.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

"THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE"

in

The Romantic story of love, Loyalty and intrigue in the smart set of London's Society.

THE EMPRESS

COMING SHORTLY

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.

'DHRUVA CHARITRA'

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenio de Liguoro

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

Lamington Road

TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE ROCKIES

Episode 9. The Perilous Path

Episode 10. The Secret of the Trunk

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News of the World

SNAIL'S COURTSHIP

PATHE CARTOON

VICHY AND IT'S SURROUNDING

PATHE COLOUR

WHEN THE WIND BLOWS.

POLLARD COMIC

TIME

7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. Daily

MATINEES on Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Popular Prices

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE LAST CHANCE !

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS

Present

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

A Superb Equity Photo-play the

"THE FORBIDDEN WOMAN"

(6 Reels-6000 feet)

Featuring the Emotional Screen Star

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.

Though she was innocent yet circumstances conspired to point her out as a guilty woman, Try, however she could, to prove her innocence, people kept her at arms length. She was regarded by all as the

"FORBIDDEN WOMAN"

a woman, with whom it was not desirable to hold any social or religious intercourse. She had at last, in sheer desperation, to leave her country—she had to leave Paris, where hundreds of admirers were ready to worship the ground on which she trod — she left Paris, the city of life and Laughter and settled in America. But Fate pursued the

"FORBIDDEN WOMAN"

even there — in the distant country, and planned to turn her affectionate lover into her bitterest enemy. The climax is seen in many thrilling incidents in the

"FORBIDDEN WOMAN"

A 2 Reel Larry Semon Comedy in the programme.

Four Shows To-night :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.-T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AMUSEMENT,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL.

A 5 reel Photo-play :

"A FOOL & HIS MONEY"

A beatiful and funny drama in which the hero buys an old castle finds out a ghost, protects a woman, fights avillainous count' loses his heart, wins the woman.

Also a funny comic :—

"SUSIE OF THE FOLLIES"

EXCELLENT PLOTS !
BEATIFUL SCENES !!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices :—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"GARRY OWEN"

Picturisation of the famous Novel

by

H. DE VERE STACPOOLE

Adaptation and production for the screen

by

GEORGE PEARSON

Comming Next Saturday 7th May

"The Grand National" 1921.

THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACULAR RACE IN THE WORLD.

The film record of the "Grand National" will be more complete, more interesting and more thrilling than any previous pictures of this nationally popoular sporting event.

Every wineglasaful of 'Wincarnis' means an increased amount of *New* strength, *New* rich red blood, *New* nerve force, *New* vitality.

The outstanding value of 'Wincarnis' in promoting a *progressive* increase in strength and vitality is due to the *four-fold* power which 'Wincarnis' possesses

In one rich delicious health-giving preparation, 'Wincarnis' comprises a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve strengthener

That is why 'Wincarnis' has proved of such great value in giving *new* strength, *new* rich red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality to countless thousands of Weak, Anæmic, Nervous and Run-down men and women.

And it is also the reason why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'

If you are Anæmic, or Weak, or Run-down, or Nervous, or trying to regain strength after an illness—do as thousands of others have done.

Begin taking 'Wincarnis' to-day and enjoy the vigorous health that comes from rich, revitalised blood, new nerve force, new vigour and abundant vitality.

Remember the 30 years' reputation of 'Wincarnis'—remember there are imitations on the market which attempt to trade upon the reputation of 'Wincarnis.'

Therefore, *be sure you get 'Wincarnis.'* If you want to get well—shun substitutes.

If you are offered a substitute, say "No thank you, I *must* have 'Wincarnis.'"

WINCARNIS

Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.750
Temperature of Air .. degrees ..	86 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. „ ..	78 3
Dew Point .. „ ..	75 6
Relative humidity of Air „ ..	0 708
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. „ cloudy—10) ..	3-2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees..	92 3
Minimum do do „ ..	81 8
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	WSW,SSW SW,WSW
Movement of Wind ..	.. Miles. 133

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of osbervations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th May 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal at Rawalpindi but are considerably higher than usual elsewhere, the excess above normal in the case of the latter being 11deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Jhansi. Temperature remains higher than usual both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and Ajmer. Day temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Indore and is nearly normal elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para but below it at Surat. Night temperature is slightly higher than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Saugar and Chanda. Both day and nig temperatures remain higher than usual. Chanda reports a maximum temperature of 115deg.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in the South Bombay Deccan and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ahmednagar and in Hyderabad. Night temperature is above normal in Hyderabad but below it at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Colombo and Bangalore report 0.71in and 0.63in of rain and a light fall has occurred at Rawalpindi. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Madras and at a few stations in the south of the Central Provinces. Temperature remains higher than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th May 1921.

The Western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in Kashmir. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Malabar and local in Bengal, with a few falls in Burma, Assam, Mysore, Southeast Madras on the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are :—Mergui, Burdwan three quarters of an inch; Dras a half; Mangalore one and Calingapatam a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH MAY, 1921.

Station.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of Past 24 hour	Temp in Shade: Minimum of Past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hour	Rainfall: Total 1st November to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st November to date
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	88.4	79.8	35	4.76		+5.97
Do. (19th)	92	57	60	0.06		−4.00
Jask	86	80	54	0.17		−3.14
Muskat	..	..	..	..		..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..		..
Punjab—						
Multan	104	81	43	0.03		−1.72
Rawalpindi	88	57	64	2.43		−7.50
Lahore	105	68	33	0.08		−3.84
Hissar	105	67	24	0.11		−2.11
Ambala	106	70	22	4.09		−1.75
Delhi	102	79	28	..		−1.91
United Provinces—						
Agra	105	82	22	1.47		0.53
Mainpuri	108	81	26	1.2		−1.42
Jhansi	107	74	40	1.28		+1.40
Cawnpore	103	85	32	3.83		+0.16
Allahabad	110	66	16	2.45		−0.38
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	105	79	36	2.24		−1.24
Karachi	85	68	55	0		−1.39
Ajmer	99	47	0	0.24		−1.9
Jaipur	103	63	40	0.22		−1.17
Kotha	105	75	14	0.44		−0.80
Mount Abu	88	59	17	0.69		−1.26
Gujarat, Kathiawar & Central India West—						
Bhuj	88	70	4	0		−0.65
Jwarka	86	74	1	0		−0.80
Veraval	105	79	1	0		−1.25
Rajkot	109	75	2	0		−0.86
Bhavnagar Para	107	74	0	0		−0.83
Surat	107	72	21	0		−0.47
Ahmedabad	109	74	12	0.07		−0.61
Deesa	102	74	25	0		−0.60
Neemuch	102	76	9	47		−0.36
Indore	105	72	9	14		−0.41
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	104	74	9	39		−0.41
Saugor	107	74	9	20		0.53
Hoshangabad	107	78	2	13		0.69
Khandwa	109	77	8	12		0.89
Akola	108	77	8	3		0.89
Amraoti	110	78	9	3		0.10
Nagpur	110	81	0	10		1.25
Chanda	113	80	6	24		0.95
Rajpur	110	85	0	18		2.16
	103.6	69.0	18	2.53		+2.12
Konkan—						
Bombay	75	65	1	17		0
Ratnagiri	70	67	3	15		2.85
Mormugao	90	77	1	0.46		0.38
Karwar	94	70	4	0.43		0.71
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	104	78	2	47		1.55
Ahmednagar	104	70	2	20		0.27
Poona	105	69	4	40		2.17
Sholapur	..	66	8	63		0.37
Bijapur	101	73	0	14		0.43
Belgaum	100	77	5	63		0.09
Aurangabad	104	69	1	14		4.83
Nizamabad (Indur)	110	71	1	13		0.96
Hyderabad	107	82	3	8		1.12
	81	78.8	72	6.64		0.45
						−2.62
Malabar and Ceylon						
Mangalore	91.7	73	1	34		16.93
Calicut	93	73	1	77		25.51
Cochin	93	77	1	91		1.25
Colombo	86	75	7	83		4.88
Madras (excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	90.2	78	2	12		..
Bellary	91.8	74	1	5		1.88
Cuddapah	10	81	5	47		5.43
Madras	93	80	5	37		17.98
Bangalore	95.1	70	3	45		7.02
Coimbatore	95.4	74.5	7	8		14.61
Trichinopoly	102.9	78.5	7	5		10.11
Negapatam	91.8	78	3	65		38.59

	Departure 1st November to date
	−0.10
	−16.57
	−2.26
	+1.60
	+20.68
	37.05

A Madras message of May 3 says the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Todhunter are among the passengers proceeding to Europe by the Morvada sailing on Wednesday from Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May 5.

S S Goalpara Tallent, Moulmein.
S S Warina, Adams, Busreh.
S S Varzin, Clough, Abadon.
S S Querimba, Thompson, Rangoon.

DEPARURE

May 5.

S S Calcutta Maru, Matsushita, Kobe.
S S West Amergosa, Humphrey, New York.

The following vessels began to loan yesterday :—

Steamer Ormara, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kashu Maru for Kobe, etc .
Steamer Shewedagon, for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Genoa for Liverpool.

Goalpara :—The steamer Goalpara, 3216 tons, Captain M. H Talbut, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Warina :—The B I S N Company's steamer Warina, 1874 tons, Captain J F Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Varzin :—The steamer Varzin, 2841 tons, Captain J W Clough, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with ballast.

S S Calcutta Maru :—The N Y K steamer Calcutta Maru, 3218 tons, Captain G Matsushita, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and two passengers.

S S West Amergosa :—The Cox Shipping Agency's steamer West Amergosa, 3411 tons, Captain O J Humphreys, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Querimba :—The B S I S N Company's steamer Querimba, 4937 tons, Captain Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

May 5.

S S Neldera for London :—250 cwt khismiss, S Gordhan and Sons; 70 cwt. gum kathera, M Y G N Shirazi; 1000 cwt linseed oil cake, Kulkarni Lele and Co.; 9 bales woollen carpet, Thos Cook and Sons; 1 bales cotton carpet, G T Bowring and Co.; 650 cwt khismiss Umedchand Manilal; 355 cwt. gum Tragasanth, A Nimazee.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool :—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 24 wool, Jadhavjee Karra, 40 bales wool, Devjee Govindjee, 28 bales cottonwaste, G. Verjee and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp :—220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Mandala for Marseilles :—400 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mandala for Greece :—106 bales cotton yarn, Forbes E. Campbell.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool :—55 bales cotton, A Drust.

S S Malav Maru for Kobe :—200 ales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 100 bales cotton, N. Fatehally and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Malav Maru for Osaka :—1000 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Buyo Maru for Kobe :—450 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe :—110 bales cotton, N. Fatehally and Co.

S S Kasada Maru for Osaka :—500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Yokohama :—500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Yokoachi :—425 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Kasha Maru for Kobe :—200 bales cotton, N V Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa, 100 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 810 bales cotton R D Tata; 400 bales cotton C Bonanjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Yusaa C Trading Co. 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J David.

IMPORTS.

May 5.

S S Sicilia from London :—Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—1211 bars silver, 160 bags farina, 3560 cases brandy, 14 cases liquor, 155 cases whisky, 200 cases wine, 20 cases bar soap, 250 cases lime juice, 700 casks, cement, 50 cases syrup, 50 cases mineral water, 163 casks alizarina dyes, 1 box specia, 100 drums sugar lead, 55 casks tallow, 10 casks ivory, 7 boxes sovereigns, 2 boxes specie, 1188 bags almond, 15 cases vermouth.

S S Ormara from Monlmein, Agents B I S N Company :—47364 bags rice, 1500 bags, Poonac, 248 casks, cocoanut oil, 425 bags cocoanut oil cakes, 2915 bdles coir yarn, 893 bdles, coir rope, 310 barrels, groundnut oil, 400 bags ginger, 269 bags turmaric 157 robbins copra, 738 bbdles bamboo mats.

S S Ismalia from Russein, Agents :—British India S N Co.—98358 bags rice.

AGRCCULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is a season report for the week ending 3rd May for the Bombay Presidency :—

Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally insufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of foodgrains were almost stationary.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMABY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	10th	m0 23	27 10
		1 14a	29 7

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	10th	m0 34	14 1
		17 17a	17 10

Owing to prevailing economic conditions far-reaching retrenchment proposals in the Mysore State departments are engaging Government's attention. The Dewan, it is understood, has dropped the usual official exodus to Ooty this year.

From Meiktila, Burma, comes the news of a complete dislocation of train service between Myingyans and Thasi, owing to the railway strike. All local trains have been cancelled and overdue mails are being brought to Meiktila by care from Thasi. Passengers are held up at all stations.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 3rd May, 1921

May	—12 62—3
July	—13 07—2
October	—13 76—2

Liverpool, 3rd May, 1921

May	—7 96—13
July	—8 28—14
October	—8 58—16
January	—8 73—14

London, 3rd May, 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4	Firm
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8	Quiet
Bar Gold	103/8	Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 2nd May, 1921.

Rentes 3 %	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
2 Months hence	34 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver :—
Indian Buying Steady.
Discounts Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 %.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	59/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	511/16
Fine Trade Bill 3 Months	6 5/8
6	7
Interest day to day loans	4
7 day Market loans	4 1/8

Since 28th April, 1921.

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, 2nd May, 1921

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	23 000
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
to Continent	20 000
Futures at New York May	12.65—46
Futures at New York July	13.09—38
Oct	13.74—36
Spot Cotton at New York	12 90—50
Orleans	11.50—25
Future at New Orleans July	12.64—79
Oct.	13.32—104
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality.)	515.16
Demand Bills	398.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mened.	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	613/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 2nd May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.15
" " Fully Good	4.65
" " Fine	4.90
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.15
" " " Fully Good	5.65
" " " Fine	5.90
" Broach, Good	6.90
" " Fully Good	7.05
" " Fine	7 30
" Sainde, Good	4 03
" " Fully Good	4.53
" " Fine	4.78

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd May, 1921

May	7.63
June	7.98
July	8.14
August	8.25
September	8.34
October	8.42
November	8.49
December	8.55
January	8.59
February	8.63
March	8.67
April	8.71

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd May, 1921.

Months	To-day's price
April	"
May	15.20
June	15.20
July	15.20
Aug.	15.20
Sept.	15.20
Oct.	15.20
Nov.	15.25

EXCHANGE.

London, 2nd May, 1921.

On London in Paris	51 22
In Italy	£82 87½
In Germany	£258 92

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 82
Christiania	25 55
Amsterdam	11 23 1/2
Switzerland	22 55
Belgium	51 00
Athens	66 25

New York, 2nd May, 1921.

Demand Bills	393 25

London, 30th April, 1921.

LINSEED AFLOAT,	89.000 Tons

Weltevreden, 2nd May, 1921.

Sugar Trust has reduced the limits of Superior Crop to 17 Guilders per picul, of Channel to 15 3/4 Guilders and of New Caradas to 15 1/4.

There has been no business.

New York, 2nd May, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
May	12.65
July	13 09
Oct.	13 74

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 3rd May, 1921

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta June, Sellers	27/6
Fine White Java C & F Bombay June-July, Sellers	28
Fine White Java C & F Karachi June-July, Sellers	28/3

Tone :—

WHEATS.

London, 2nd May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—66 lbs.	274
" " 63 lbs. Cargo Afloat	£74/6
" " 64 lbs. loading	£73
" " 62 1/2 Cargo Sellers	£72/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
" " April-May,	£72 3
ARGENTINE PLATE—78 kg.	£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q.	£76
Grades A	£71
B	£65
Choice White Karachi, Afloat	£75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong	£96
National	£33

SEEDS.

London, 2nd May, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold April-May, Sellers	£16 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Quoted	£14 8/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :— Firm.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June,	17 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :— Very Quiet.	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June, Buyers	£14 5/8
Do. Sellers	£14 7/8
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per tone.) April-May, Sellers	£9 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED :— April-May, Sellers	£ 17 3/4

METALS.

London, 2nd May, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£70 3/4
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£22 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris		Francs	51 22

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 3/8	Unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 %	78 1/2	
War Loan 5% 1920/47	88	
Consols 2 1/2%	47 3/4	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36 1/2	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterlin Loan)	56 3/4	
Govt. Securities 3%	49 1/4	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,—10 1/4

Tone :—

Plantation First Latex Crepe May, Buyers—9 1/2

Tone :—Flat.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 5.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully-Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 322 and after touching Rs. 323½ declined to Rs. 320½. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 326½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The rate for April-May was Rs. 303 at the time. The market finally closed at Rs. 324½. At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 322 and closed at Rs. 305½.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday. Buyers were offering Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy lower than the previous day but sellers did not respond willingly. About Rs. 4000 only are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	300
"	July/August,	325 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May,	222
"	July,	236
Fine Oomra	May,	261
"	July,	278

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May,	300
" "	July-Aug.	324
Fully Good Bengal	May,	222
" "	July,	237
Fine Oomra's	May,	261
" "	July,	274

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	245	230	215
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	277	267	252
M.G. Central P. No. 1	312	302	287
M.G. Central P. No. 2	297	287	272
M.G. Broach	315	305	290
M.G. Punjab American	340	325	310

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 4th May, 1921.

Cotton	12117	Bales
Wheat	13699	Qrts.
Linseed	2116	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	718	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	1375	"
Castorseed	808	"
Rice	67016	"
Myrabollams	7886	"
Cottonseed	5795	"
Mowraseed	320	"
Gram	1485	"
Juwar	2390	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	237	"
Bajra	1991	"
Coal	2529	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 11/16
Bank Demand	1/3 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 3/16
Fcs. Demand	293
American Dollars	387
Hongkong Dollars	193 1/2
Shanghai	266
Japan	187 1/2
Singapore	178 1/2

Market :— Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

5th May 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	85	8	0
Do.	1½	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES.

5th May 1921.

Copper	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1/	90	0	0
Do.	1½	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1¾	99	0	0
Do.	2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		55	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0
Lead		58		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations 6 p. m. 5th May, 1921 Bazaar Terms

Bazaar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	70	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 60-40	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	0	0
Groundnuts	65	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	45	8	0
Vrar Cotton Seed Ready	42	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	8	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	11	0
Linseed, Sept.	13	12	6
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 60-40 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 5.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 29-2-6.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 90-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/3-5/8.
D D on London 1/3-21/32
A M-st D. A. 1/4-1/8.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 315.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 350.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross Rate Dols. 3.53½.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 50.20.
German Cross rate Rs. 258.
London Silver spot D. 35d.
London Silver forward D. 34-5/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 81-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 71. z
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 57-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 57-4.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. 62.

SHARES.

Market closed very strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Ahd. Advance 2150. By. Cotton 1060. By. Dyeing 3450. Century 1190. Cent. India 36.0 xd. Colaba Sand 2490. Crescent 615. Currimbhoy 1382/8. David 1540 xd. Fazulbhoy 1650. N. Finlay 980. Ind. Bleaching 177/8. Ind., Malwa 587/8. Kasturchand 1380. Kohinoor 3070. New Great 772/8. Pearls 1085. Phoenix 1040. Shapurji 332/8. Simplex 742/8. Swan 970. Swadeshi 4080.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 680. By. Burma 565. By. Burma I. 170 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8. By Steam 307/8. By Tramway 125 xd. Ind. Cement 400. Katni Ord 310. Katni Defd. 1485. New India Ins. ans. 8 dis. Shivrajpur 30/8. Tata Ord 125 Tata Defd. 625. Tata Hydro 910. Tata Oil 102/8. Tata Band 33/4. Scindia Steam 16 dis.

BRUTAL ATTACK BY DACOITS.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

From meagre reports received late at night, it is understood that a dacoity was committed on Tuesday night at a house in Uttarpara, in the Hoogly District, when the inmates were brutally belaboured by the dacoits who were, it is said, armed with revolvers and swords. It is reported that, when the neighbours came to the rescue, a sharp fight ensued with dacoits who, it is alleged, killed one man and injured several others, and decamped with cash and ornaments worth a few thousands.

At a public meeting held on Wednesday evening at Madras it was resolved to open relief fund to render Turkish widows and orphans immediate and substantial help and a committee was appointed to collect funds with Mr. Jamal Mahomed Saheb as its president.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, May 5, 1921.)

Captain G. P. Murphy is appointed to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi on relief to be Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mr. Manilal Bhaichand Mehta on relief to act as Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta on leave.

Mr. Chandulal Maganlal Karbhary to act as Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta on leave till relieved by Mr. Manilal Bhaichand Mehta.

The Political Resident, Aden, has, with the approval of the Governor in Council, appointed Lieutenant E. W. Baldwin, M.C., of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, as his Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieutenant H. E. Long.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge with effect from 29th April, vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., promoted as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. C. J. Butler, on relief by Mr. H. S. Needham, to act as Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Sind.

Mr. W. W. Clifford to act as Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. D. MacDonald proceeded on leave.

Mr. Chandiram Kotubal to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., transferred.

Khan Bahadur N. R. Vachha, Acting Superintendent of the Central Prison at Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. W. Laxton, Acting Superintendent of the Special Prison, Thana, on relief by Mr. C. M. Roberts, to act as Superintendent of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad.

Mr. V. T. Salshingikar, Jailor, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, to act as Superintendent of that Prison, pending relief by Mr. Laxton.

Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., Police Surgeon, Bombay, is granted with effect from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Satara.

Mr. P. V. Domingo on relief to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, pending further orders.

Mr. J. R. Blair, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for five months in extension of the leave.

Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of the leave.

Mr. H. W. Starte to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur.

Mr. V. N. Hasabnis to be Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

Mr. G. R. Holland, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Ratnagiri Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough.

Mr. Jehangir Nusserwanji Sethna to be an Assistant Engineer in No. 1 Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily.

Mr. S. N. Gore, Officiating Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, is granted privilege leave for six months.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., on return from leave to do duty as Under-Secretary to Government in the Financial Department.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., on relief to be Under-Secretary to Government in the Home Department vice Mr. W. T. Conway reverting.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., to be Deputy Secretary to Government in the Financial Department vice Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., transferred.

Major A. J. V. Betts, I.M.S., was granted from the date of relief such privilege leave of absence as was due to him on that date in combination with furlough.

Khan Bahadur Erachji Sheriarji Bharucha, L. M. & S. (Bombay), is re-appointed to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, M.A., L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, to act as Chief Engineer in Sind, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. R. J. Kent, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. A. Evershed, B.Sc. (Eng.), Lon., Acting Executive Engineer, Nasik District, is, on relief by Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, Executive Engineer, transferred to the Deccan Irrigation Division, for service as Assistant Executive Engineer in the Lake Whiting District.

Mr. W. S. Johnstone, B.Sc. (Eng.), Glas., Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Belgaum District, vice Mr. J. J. B. Benson, granted leave.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Executive Engineer, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. L. E. Greening, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Central Division to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

MR. TAJUDDIN AND POLICE.

INTERESTING INCIDENT AT DELHI STATION.

(From a Correspondnet.)

JUBBULPORE, May 3.

An interesting incident due to police misbehaviour took place at Delhi station when the Governor of Bengal's special was about to leave. Mr. Tajuddin, editor of the "Taj" and "Khilafat" was to leave for Jubbulpore by the Express, when he saw police officials clearing the platform. He enquired about the name of high personage coming but the police refused to till him.

When the special arrived Mr. Tajuddin took his seat on a bench just before the carriage of the Governor. He being approached and asked to leave the bench, refused, saying that if they suspected him as possessing bombs or revolvers they could put an extra guard over him, but he was not going to leave his place. Thereupon one or two police officials were posted near his bench no amount of persuasion could make him leave his seat, and he told them any more mischief would compel him to tell Lord Ronaldshay, of his subordinates' want of courtesy. After the departure of the special Mr. Tajuddin said that if the police had told him the name of the high official he would have not taken the attitude, but the police misbehaviour compelled him to give them a lesson and stand firm.

REFORMED HINDU TEMPLE

MRS. BESANT LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 3.

The Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar, writes to the press to say that an interesting ceremony was performed on Sunday last by Mrs. Annie Besant at Adyar when she laid he foundation stone of the reformed Hindu temple at the instance of the Beharatha Samaj for the worship of the members of the Samaj irrespective of nationalities. The site for the temple building was granted at the request of the Samaj by Mrs. Besant.

LORD WILLINGDON'S COUNCIL

BY JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD, M. P.

One would imagine that Madrasees thought and dreamt in English. It came as something of a shock to hear their Nationalist delegates at the Nagpur Congress calling out "Speak English!" to the Hindi orators. But what else could Madrasees do? There are four different languages in the Madras Province—Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, and Canarese; none of the people speak Hindi, English is the lingua franca.

The elections in the Madras Province followed almost Western lines. The struggle was between Brahmans and Non-Brahmans; and thanks to non-co-operation the Non-Brahmans won easily.

A PLEASANT COUNCIL.

Non-co-operation is much stronger among Moslems, who have made it an article of faith. The thirteen Moslem members of the Legislative Council tfound only a beggarly 10 per cent. of the electorate to vote them, and those elected are best described as careerists. The state of the parties may therefore be set out as follows :—

Willingdon Party	30
Justice Party	40
Mahomedan Party	10
Non-Brahman Moderates	20
Brahman and Nationalist	16
	116

It is indeed a very pleasant Council for Lord Willingdon. What is he to do with it?

Lord Willingdon is an old parliamentary Whip. I cannot help thinking that, as an old Whip, he gently assisted at the creation of Non-Brahman feeling and at the birth of the Justice Party.

What he was expected to do was quite simple. He was to divide all Ministerial posts between all the parties (his own included) pro rata. Lord Willingdon sent for the leader of the Justice party and asked him to form a Ministry and name his Ministers. Sir George Lloyd at Bombay named his own Ministers. Each got into trouble. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the leading Madras Liberal who sits on the Delhi Council of State, was emphatic that Lord Willingdon ought to have himself selected his Ministers and given the Brahmans a "show," So thought the Nationalist newspapers, the "Hindu" and "New India."

"WILLINGDON GOVERNMENT."

However, when Lord Willingdon asked the leaders of the Justice Party to take charge they talked stammeringly of coalition. Lord Willingdon insisted. Three Justice men were finally made Ministers and the leader himself sits, without portfolio on the front bench of the Council. The point of the experiment is obvious. Lord Willingdon wishes to be a constitutional Sovereign, a Governor after the Australian model, and to leave responsibility to Ministers. But he is not merely a constitutional Sovereign. He has thirty votes out of 120, and could have more. Is he prime Minister? Or is he King George V.? I think he is George III.

The leader of the Opposition—the only fighting Nationalist elected—is Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. He makes no bones about it and calls it (and will always call it) Lord Willingdon's Ministry. That is good business for an Opposition, and creates prejudice. He is on his mettle to break the "Willingdon Government." He has to justify his own presence on the Council in spite of the boycott. He will fight. And Lord Willingdon's experiment will show us a second edition of Fox v. George III for a student of the Constitution. I know no more interesting experiment; but of the two I envy Mr. S. Iyengar more.—"Daily Express."

SITUATION ON N.-W. FRONTIER.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF MAKIN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 3.

A communiqué dated May 2nd says :—

Waziristan (Wana) :—Totals of rifles and fine handed in by all sections of the Wana Wazirs up to 24th April, 1921, are Government rifles 143, tribal rifles 203, fine Rs. 40,831.

Waziristan, Mahsud :—A report from Sora Rogha states that the up-convoy passed on the 26th April without an incident. On April 25th, a party of Mahsuds, fifty to one hundred in number, fired on a Lewis gun vannette of the 16th Rajputs between Manzai and Khirgi. The Lewis gun came into action, but was rushed and the enemy then proceeded to raid a convoy of hired camels in the vicinity One of our movable columns endeavoured, without success, to intercept the enemy who made off in the direction of Maziani Kirri, and Dara Sarozai. Our casualties were two Indian other ranks killed and four wounded.

Manzai is about ten miles south-east of Jandola and Maziani Kirri four miles west of Manzai. Dara Sarozai is some two miles to the west of Maziani Kirri. Two heavy bombing aeroplanes from Risalpur flew over Makin, Mahsud country. On the 27th April, four bombs were dropped. Makin is now reported to be evacuated. Musa Khan, the hostile Mahsud Malik, who led the attack on our convoys near Piazha Raghza on April 23rd has proceeded to the Shawal District, some twenty miles to the west-north-west of Piazha Raghza. This man was also responsible for the attack on the 4/39th Garhwal rifles on the 25th March near the same place, details of which have already been communicated to the press.

AN AMBUSH.

Bannu :—A piquet of the 36th Sikhs was ambushed near Saidgi by a mixed party of about one hundred Mahsuds and Wazirs on 24th April. One of our mobile platoons engaged the enemy who withdrew to the north. Nine Indian other ranks of the 36th Sikhs were killed and seven wounded. This is the second ambush which has recently taken place in the vicinity of Saidgi which is in the Tochi and about thirteen miles west of Bannu. On the 27th April, information was received that a party of twelve Mahsuds had arrived at a village about six miles south-east of Bannu. One platoon of infantry and some police went out in Ford vans and attacked the raiders, three of whom were taken prisoners.

THE CURSE OF BETTING.

(BY MR. M. K. GANDHI.)

"You will earn the gratitude and thanks of thousands of wives, both European and Indian, if you can succeed in putting a stop to betting at the races. My husband was an ideal husband until he took to betting at the races. We are now in debt, and, although he draws a good salary and does not drink alcohol, we are hard up, and I am sure this is the experience of very many wives. I have often implored him on my bended knees not to go to the races but to no purpose. and does it not seem very hard that wives and children should suffer because their husbands cannot refrain from going to the races and losing money?

It is true that alcohol is ruining thousands but betting at the races is certainly ruining tens of thousands.

By practically robbing the public, the W. I. T. Club can afford to pay its European employees handsome salaries. If you were only in the know I am sure you would agree with me that hanky-panky tricks are carried on by the Turf Club, and thus the public are cheated and robbed of a lot of money. Do, for God's sake try, and right matters. Things were certainly better when the bookmakers were allowed to take bets on the race-course.

Sir, I am sure you are acquainted with a number of men on the new Councils. With their aid, I do hope you will succeed in putting a stop to betting at the races. If Government would take over and manage the totes, I am sure, things would be more fair and sqaure. The public invariably lose and those who wins are the owners of horses and their trainers and jockeys; and is it not a scandalous shame that Government should connive at it, simply because some of their big officials are keenly interested in horse-racing?

I had better not offer my signature to this letter as my husband is in Government service; but I pray that you will interest yourself in what I have written and succeed in stopping betting at the races."

This letter has been travelling with me for some time. The reader will share my feelings that it is a pathetic letter. Anonymous letters are rarely valuable. But this one is certainly an exception, though the writer has chosen not to disclose her name.

I know nothing of horse-racing. I have ever looked upon it with horror for its associations. I know that many men have been ruined on the race course.

But I must confess I have not had the courage to write anything against it. Having seen even an Aga Khan, Prelates, Viceroys, and those that are considered the best in the land, openly patronising it and spending thousands upon if, I have felt it to be useless to write about it. As a journalist and reformer, my function is to call public attention to those vices about which there is likelihood of public opinion being created. Much as I disapprove of vaccination, I deem it to be waste of effort to draw public attention to the evil. I must own that I had not the courage to bring the drink traffic in the campaign of purification. It has come unsought. The people have taken it up of their own accord.

The surest sign that Non-co-operation is a movement of purification is that many abuses are being removed by the people without any guidance or preaching. And it is in such hope about betting that I have published the above letter.

I am aware that the writer would be satisfied merely with some modification. What is required is a total destruction of the pest. Betting at races is a part of the gambling mania. If only the people will non-co-operate, the evil will die a natural death. Thousands who attend the race course do so merely for fun. They attend either to see horses run breathlessly, or because it is the fashion but they nevertheless, aid and abet the ruin of many a gambler.

But betting is, I apprehend, more difficult to deal with than drinking. When vice becomes a fashion and even a virtue, it is a long process to deal with it. Betting is not only fashionable but is hardly regarded as a vice. Not so drinking. Fortunately it is still the fashion to consider drinking a weakness, if not positively a vice. Every religion has denounced it with more or less vehemence. But betting has escaped such special attention. Let us hope however that the vigilant public will find a more innocent recreation than attending the race course and thus show its disapproval of gambling at the race course.—"Young India."

POONA HISTORICAL ASSN.

ANNUAL GATHERING TO COMMENCE FROM 28TH.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 4.

The ninth annual gathering of the researchers and members of the Bharat Itahasa Sanshodhak Mandal or the Historical Research Association, comes on 28th, 29th, and 30th May, when interesting and original papers bearing on various topics connected with the Maratha history and literature will be read and discussed. An exhibition of historical documents, coins, paintings, arms manuscripts etc., will also be arranged. All those that are interested in its work are cordially welcome. Any important and original essays with original authorities as also historical exibits will also be thankfully received by the secretaries.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five eights pence. Demands one shilling eleven and sixteenths pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

The First Maharashtra Provincial Conference opens at Bassein.

SATURDAY, May 7.

The S. S. Mandala with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Second day of the First Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Bassein.

SUNDAY, May 8.

Steamer Plassey, with outward mails of April 21, expected to arrive at 3 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab mail	17	0		0
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpore)	18	15		[illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	..	8		30
Madras Mail	8	40		15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	6	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	5*
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	21	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals	Departures
Bombay–Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	21 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

*N TE.—"The Down Gujarat Mail does not top at Grant Road."

"SALLE FRANCAISE."

A lantern lecture on "Napoleon Bonaparte" will be given by Prof. P. L. Charlier at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE BYCULLA.

The election for one seat, which was to be held on the 7th instant is postponed to a date to be notified hereafter.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this (Friday) evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

In a meeting of the above Committee to be held on Monday, the 9th instant at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) an election of office-bearers and managing committee will also take place on that day.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

Two Bronze-winged Doves (Phaps chalcopetra) by Mr. A. D. Roberts.

One Indian Antelope (Antelope cervicapra), by Mr. C. F. Billay.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 4th instant was 173 as compared with 121 of the corresponding day of last year and 207 in 1919. There were 7 attacks and 5 deaths from plague and 5 attacks and 3 deaths from smallpox.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Framroz R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant (London), has been appointed Deputy Secretary and Accountant in the Bombay Improvement Trust. Mr. Merchant is at present a Professor in the Sydenham College of Commerce and has been in private practice in Bombay for some years.

ALLBLESS LEPER ASYLUM.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., Hony. Secretary of the E. F. Allbless Leper Asylum, Trombay, acknowledges the following donations through Mr. S. D. Smith, the President of the Asylum:—

Mahomedbhai Currimbhai, Esq., Rs. 501; J. E Dinshaw Esq., Rs. 500; Mahomed Mia Khandwani, Esq., Rs. 500; Bandealy Hajee-Khoy, Esq., O.B.E. Rs. 250; Hirji Readymoney Esq., Rs. 250; Ishwardas S. Esq. Rs 250; Suleman H. Ibrahim Esq., Rs. 201; Shariff Devji Kanji, Esq., Rs. 150; A friend Rs. 101; H. R. Dunk, Esq., Rs. 100; S. D. Smith, Esq. Rs. 100; Well-wishers Rs. 65; total Rs 2,968.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

The Secretary of the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona City, writes:—

"During his tour in Kathiawar and North Gujrat, Mr. S. G. Apte, Representative, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona City, has received the following donations:—

(1) H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur, for Gymkhana Patronship, Rs. 1,000; (2) H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar, for Gymkhana Patronship, Rs. 1,000; (3) H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh, for Gymkhana Life Membership, Rs. 500; (4) Sir Prabhashanker, D. Pattani of Bhavnagar, for the Gymkhana Life Membership, Rs. 400."

COLLAPSE OF PARTLY DEMOLISHED HOUSE.

2 WORKMEN KILLED AND 1 INJURED.

One more sad accident resulting in the deaths of two labourers and multiple injuries to another, took place at the Improvement Trust Works at Worli on Wednesday. It appears that at about 10 a.m. Pandu Tatya Bhiku Anand and another worker were engaged to dig earth at the Improvement works at Worli, at the foot of a hill on which there was a partly demolished house. It is alleged no proper care was taken either by the owner or the Municipality or the Trust about it and no warning was given to the workers who were working down below. When the three men were busy working, a wall of the house suddenly came down burying them under the debris. They were taken out and removed to the J. J. Hospital where Pandu and Bhiku succumbed to their injurious a few hours after admission, while the other man is still lying in a precarious condition.

An inquest was held yesterday morning at the Coroner's Court by Mr. King, the Coroner, regarding the death of Pandu and Bhiku, when the jury recorded a verdict to the effect that the deaths were caused by injuries sustained by a wall of a partly demolished house on the top of a hill, which was being broken down by the Improvement Trust at Worli, having fallen on the deceased, whilst they were working below the hill.

The jury was of the opinion that the walls of the house on the verge of a cutting in the hill had been left standing for about a week, although labourers had to work below. They also considered that strict supervision was necessary at the earth works where there had been other accidents recently.

THREE BRUTAL MURDERS.

IN THANA DISTRICT.

Within a few weeks there have been no less than half a dozen murders of a very brutal character committed in various parts of the Thana District.

It was only yesterday we reported the tragic circumstances under which two policemen had their lives put an end to at Andheri.

MURDER AT CHEMBUR.

At Chembur, near Ghatkopar, a man was recently found dead, in a lonely spot. His throat appeared to have been brutally cut with a knife right up to the very back of the neck. The body was removed to the Kurla Hospital where it was photographed and preserved. After two days the wife of the deceased and other relatives turned up and identified the corpse as that of one Abdul Waha Mahomed, of Telli Gully, Bombay. Deceased appeared to have been about 30 years of age, and enquiries show that he belonged to a gang of professional opium and cocaine smugglers. The deceased, it seems must have been lured to Chembur by his murderers so as to be able to do him to death with secrecy and safety. In connection with this crime some four men are in custody but one man who is badly wanted has absconded.

WOMAN MURDERED AT BORIVLI.

On Wednesday morning the dead body of a young and good looking Hindu woman of about 25 years of age was found floating in a well at Borivli with a rope tied tightly round her neck. It is believed she must have been seduced to Borivli by one or more men who after having their nefarious purpose served murdered her to save themselves from the serious consequences of their foul deed.

A MERCHANT'S SAD END.

This morning the dead body, of a man who seemed to be a Khoja was brought on a brier to the Andheri Hospital. It was in a high stage of decomposition and was found about half a mile from the Jogeshri caves at Andheri. The body bore signs of injuries which showed that the deceased had been the victim of foul play. The deceased also it appears must have been lured to the caves on the caves on the pretence of seeing them or having a picnic there.

The police enquiries into all these cases are being conducted under the personal direction of the D. S. P. Thana, Mr. W. Sloane.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A JUVENILE PICK-POCKET.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Malpas charged Allabux Mohamed Ali Khan, a juvenile of 16 with the theft of Rs. 250 in currency notes from the person of Luxaman Ramjee, a fruit seller.

The facts of the case are that at about 8-45 a.m. the complainant went to the Crawford Market to buy some mangoes for his fruit-stall in the Bhuleshwar Market. When he arrived there, there was a great crowd and the accused was standing near him. He had a bundle of Currency Notes and some coins in his pocket. On hearing the clink near his feet of some silver coins that had fallen on the pavement, he searched his pocket and found that it had been cut and the notes missing. He arrested the accused just as he had thrown down the Currency Notes.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship, taking into consideration the fact that the accused was young, convicted him and sentenced him to suffer eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Gaol.

THEFT OF CLOTH FROM A SHIP.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Malpas charged Bagisha Yakubsha, a Pathan Dock labourer, with the theft of forty yards of Mulmal cloth, valued at Rs. 40 from a broken consignment on board the s.s. "City of Poona."

Mr. J. K. Cossat, the 4th Officer of the vessel, identified the cloth as part of the cargo on board.

The accused, who was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy on duty at the Dock pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and ordered that he should be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep good behaviour for a year.

BOY RUN OVER BY A LORRY.

The latest victim of the motor accidents is one Ibrahim Walimahomed, a lad of twelve years, who was crossing Moreland Road from west to east in the company of four other youngsters, on Wednesday when a Municipal motor lorry, driven by one Bulan Hiyab, came up. On the horn of the lorry being sounded, the boys got confused and Ibrahim came right in front of the lorry and a wheel of it passed over his left hand. Ibrahim was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m (Bombay Time) to consider a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the steps to be taken for preventing the use of water for the up keep of lawns and shrubberies in private gardens, clubs and gymkhanas, etc.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

With reference to the result of election by the Justices of Peace which we published yesterday, we are asked to state that Dr. P. N. Daruwala had withdrawn his candidature previous to the election.

"HEAL THY IGNORANCE!"

One of the most helpful sayings of Confucius is, "It is ignorance to be ill—heal thy ignorance and thou wilt be ill no longer."

ABNORMAL WATER SCARCITY.

APPOINTMENT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

REFERRED TO WATER SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when a resolution of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. H. R. Greaves, who was a member of the Corporation for three years. The most important question which however, engaged the attention of the Corporation was the water supply, and particularly the abnormal shortage just now. It was first proposed to appoint a committee of 12 to go over the ground near Bombay, with a view to finding out new supplies of water. Much stress was laid on the sufferings of the people from the short supply and it has stated that no amount of explanation, except more water, would allay the irritated public mind. Ultimately the whole matter was referred to the Water Supply Committee and it was stated that it was desirable that steps should be taken to prevent the waste of water on lawns and shrubberies in the bungalows of the rich and in the big clubs in the city. This last matter will be dealt with by the Standing Committee to-day.

On the motion of Mr. S. C. Dhondy a letter from Mr. M. S. Patel has referred to the Technical Education Committee for report in consultation with the Commissioner stating that at present there was only one institution in Bombay for imparting education in technical subjects and that that too has done through the medium of English; that the majority of the people working in the mills could not therefore take advantage of the institution and that it was high time that another institution of its kind has established in the City where instruction has given in the vernaculars.

CHOWPATTY BOAT HOUSE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Raj Narayan Mitra stating that the boat-house belonging to the Bombay Gymkhana on the Chowpatty Sands was an eyesore and a "blot on the beautiee of nature and humiliation to the public spirit"; that some years ago the question of removing it was discussed in the Corporation, but with no result, and that steps might now be taken to have the boat-house removed.

Mr. Davis moved that Mr. Mitra be informed in the terms of Government letter written in 1917. The letter stated:

(1) The Gymkhana was called upon to vacate the site previously occupied and to remove the boat shed on account of a public purpose, viz.: the construction of a carriage road along the sea face; (2) the expense of the removal and re-erection has been very considerable, and it would not be equitable to allow the Gymkhana no benefit of the money spent; (3) the purpose for which the shed is required is one connecter with recreation, and from the nature of this form of recreation, the shed must be in proximity to the Sea. Back Bay is the only place in Bombay where this recreation can now be carried on; (4) the erection of the boat-house does not cause inconvenience to the public, since it does not prevent any access to the water, nor does it occupy an appreciable portion of the sands or interfere with the use of the footpath.

The motion was adopted.

The Corporation had received the following letter from Dr. H. De'Sa: stating that after realizing the necessity for a hospital for the poor inhabitants of Dadar, Matunga, Mahim, &c., he opened a small hospital in March 1920 at Cadell Road Mahim, and that as admissions increased he converted it into a General Hospital; that the present expenditure for maintaining the hospital came to about Rs. 850 a month; that the Corporation might be pleased to sanction a grant for the hospital which would benefit the afflicted poor of the localities mentioned above and that if required he would be only too glad to place the hospital directly under the control and supervision of the Municipality.

The letter was forwarded to the Medical Relief Committee for favour of their report.

The Corporation elected Dr. M. C. Javle, in the place of Mr. P. C. Sethna resigned as their representative on the Improvement Trust Board. There were two candidates for this vacancy Drs. Javle and Sukhia, both of whom secured an equal number of votes—16. The President gave his casting vote to Dr. Javle and he was only elected.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the Corporation passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. H. K. Greaves, who was a member of the Corporation for three years.

The resolution was passed.

INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Gulabchand Deschand moved:—

'That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to investigate and report at an early date, in consultation with the Commissioner, as to the practical steps that in the opinion of the Committee should be taken by the Municipality to mitigate the present hardship of inadequate water supply.'

Mr. Gulabchand said he had no objection to the proposition being forwarded to the Water Supply Committee. They must take some steps to remedy the conditions until their need supply was complete. Some steps must be taken even at an extra cost to the tax-payer; it was stated that people must use more water to avoid diseases, but it was not possible to do so owing to the scarcity of water.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded.

Dr. Sukhia thought it was a very important question, and he had a similar motion standing in his name, which he wanted to move as an amendment to the original proposition. He then moved: 'That a Committee be appointed to make thorough investigations into the condition and working of the water works system for the City by inspecting, if necessary, the water lakes, the mains, the aqueducts, the reservoirs and all other apurtenances in connection with the Municipal Water Works in and out of the City; that the Committee be authorized to take evidence of Municipal Officers, outside experts, and other persons, and to call for from the Commissioner such assistance as they may deem necessary for their inquiries and that the Committee be requested to report the result of their inquiries to the Corporation with such suggestions and remedies as may occur to them.

'That the Committee be requested to consider also the desirability of curtailing pending the completion of the Tansa Completion Scheme, the water supply for trade purposes which is estimated at 17 million gallons per day out of the total available supply of 36 million gallons per day, as well as the water supply for road watering and garden purposes and for lawns and play grounds.'

Mr. Gulabchand accepted the amendment.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconding said he was rather anxious to know why there was such a vast difference in amount of pressure in the different parts of the city. For instance in Gun Bow Street the pressure was only 10 lbs. while near the Flora Fountain it was about 24 lbs. He did not know why there should be such a large difference in almost the same locality.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had been endeavouring to keep both the Press and the Corporation informed as well as possible. The officers of the Municipality would be only too willing to supply any information required either to the Press or to any member of the Corporation, if so desired. He would be willing to take three members of the Corporation over every inch of the ground, if it was desired, but it was ludicrous to suggest that a dozen members should be taken over the ground. It was absurd to make such a suggestion, as it was not possible to arrange for such a large number of people. Besides the Water Supply Committee knew something about the matter already, and it was only proper that members from that Committee, should go over the ground. He then informed the Corporation that only two days ago a mishap had occurred to one of the siphons and it had been repaired in a very short time without interfering with the water supply of the city.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said both the propositions should be accepted. He thought it was desirable that the Commissioner should give an explanation about the water difficulty, but what the public wanted was not explanation, but more water. The public irritation could only be removed by giving a better supply of water, and nothing else would do. He hoped the Committee appointed would be able to give permanent relief. He moved an amendment that the whole matter be referred to the Water Supply Committee for a report at an early date.

DESIST WATERING THE LAWNS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Water Supply Committee was able to go into these questions from day to day and therefore the whole matter should be referred to it. It was time that the members of the Corporation and the public should thoroughly realise the whole position. They were getting much less water from Tansa this year than during the last year. From Vehar also it was much less. They were actually getting only 25 per cent less than they got last year, and the average water supply per head was 16 gallons, which was very little compared to other cities in the world. Any amount of efforts on the part of the executive, or any number of Committees, would not remedy the evil; it was an act of nature and only good rain would relieve them of their difficulties. These temporary make-shifts were of no use, only bumper rains would do them some good. It was suggested that the lawns and flower beds should not be watered at the expense of the poor people; but there was a letter in the papers that lawns on the Napier Sea Road, Ridge Road etc., were flourishing; he thought the only way to expose these rich people was to publish their names; he also said that the big clubs in Bombay should desist from watering their lawns and thus save the water as much as possible.

The Commissioner said that he was going to bring the matter before the Standing Committee and it would not be possible henceforth to water lawns, etc.

Mr. Cowasji said he should take legal powers to prevent water being used for lawns and trees.

Mr. Jamnadas' amendment was then carried unanimously, as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

NEW ROAD TO BELLARD PIER.

PUBLIC PROTEST.

A Public meeting of the residents of Fort was held last evening at Manekji Seth's Wadi, for the purpose of recording their protest against the proposed Scheme of the Bombay Municipality to open a new thoroughfare from Hornby Road to Bellard Pier which will lead to the dishousing of thousands of people of the locality. There was a large audience of the Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis present and Mr. Mathradas Kanji Mattani was voted to the chair. The meeting unanimosly passed a series of resolutions all purporting to a strong protest against the operation of the scheme.

An advice from the Imperial Bank of India, dated May 5, states the Banks rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

HIS SUCCESS TOUR IN BERAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

MURTAZAPUR, May 2.

Maulana Shaukat Ali addressed mass meeting of about 25,000 people at Akola. He was taken in procession to the meeting place. The Akola Khilafat Committee presented him a purse of Rs. 2,000 other contributions raised the total Rs. 2,500. Next day the Maulana Saheb and party motored to Balapur, where again he had to speak to an audience of 20,000. The Khilafat Committee gave a purse of Rs. 1,600. The Maulana Saheb exhorted the audience to follow the Congress programme and take to spinning. Before leaving for Balapur he, Molvi Abdul Kayyam and Mr. Ashfqua addressed the Muslims after the *isha* prayer in a mosque and appealed for Symarna fund and a good response was made. This morning the party motored to Akot, where an address on behalf of the Municipality was presented to the Maulana Saheb. He made a fitting speech in reply. Rs. 500 were given on behalf of the Hindus and Mussalmans for Symarna relief.

NO MEETING AT DARYAPUR.

From Akot Maulana Shaukat Ali and party came to Anjangaon. A meeting was arranged and the Maulana gave the audience the Congress message. At Daryapur he was given *pan sopari* and a purse for the Khilafat fund. Here no meeting could be addressed as the area comes within the jurisdiction of section 144. At Anjangaon the Maulana Saheb was taken in procession but no meeting could be held there. To-day in the morning he addressed a meeting at Pathrot, a village beyond the danger zone, where ten thousand people had come from the adjoining places to hear him, most of them being Kisans. In the afternoon Maulana motored to Ellichpur where he speaks to-night.

KHILAFAT RECEIPTS.

The Khilafat receipt has been a great success with Shaukat Ali Saheb. He carries a Khilafat bag full of receipts and in meetings only shakes hands with those who contribute one rupee for the Smyrna relief and those who pay more, may kiss his hand. He says that so long as he does not sent fifteen lakhs to the sufferers in Symarna he will not take off his *Khaddar Jholee*.

To-morrow the party leaves for Amraoti. On the 8th night Shaukat Ali Saheb reaches Allahabad by the Calcutta mail.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 4.

With reference to Swami Govindanand's case, it appears that the Swami was not under bond not to take part in politics at the time of the speech for which he was convicted. In his written statement, read in the court the accused stated that he had lived the life of a religious recluse on account of his devotion to God until the Rowlatt Bill completed him to abandon that life and join in the agitation. Speaking before the sentence of five years' transportation was passed, the Public Prosecutor said that this was an incorrect statement. The accused had lived the life of a recluse because he was in jail, and after his release, he had not been able to join in the political agitation because his release was conditional on keeping his recognisance to abstain from such agitation, but that as soon as he was released from his bond he threw himself into this agitation. He had liked the life of a recluse for some time prior to the Rowlatt agitation not from religious motives but under compulsion of the law.

TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

"Tukaram Tatya charitable dispensary situated in the Servants of India Society's Home treated 276 males, 138 females and 16 children, in the month of April 1921."

(Continued from column 6.)

Upadhye, Shriniwas Keshav Vaidya, Vishwanath Prabhudas Vaishnav, Shankar Khanderao Vakade, Jehangir Hormusji Vania, Dharamshi Ghelaram Vyas, Nauramlal Ratanji Vyas, Suryaparavana Rao Veruva, Sonu Patwardhan wins the Sir James Ferguson and the Lady Ray medical scholarships.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

CLASS I (with distinction).

Narhar Ramchandra Damle, Ranchhodji Dajbhai Desai, Shyamkant Govind Sardesai, Abdulsattar Lutfali Shaikh.

CLASS I.

Khushmanlal Rasikdas Kapadia, Phiroz Hormasji Kutar, Chaturbhai Kuberbhai Patel, Janardan Balkrishna Sane, Vishvanath Vishnu Sohoni.

CLASS II.

Chhotabhai Hirabhai Amin, Waman Bapu Athavale, Madhav Shriniwas Bhanap, Shapur Kaikhushru Bhavnagri, Dinkar Hari Deodhar, Navinchandra Balkrishna Desai, Jehangir Jamshedji Doctor, Krishnaji Ramchandra Godbole, Shridhar Sarvottam Joshi, Visveswariah Kikkeri, Manmohandas Gulabdas Merchant, Manilal Mulshankar Mulany, Dwarkanath Vishnu Pandit, Shankarlal Kripashankar Pathak, Dipchand Jivanlal Shah, Ramanlal Chhaganlal Shah, Trimbak Vithal Thombre, Manubhai Haribhai Vyas, Kaikobad Dinshah Burjobehram, Rajendra Nagindlal Desai, Laxman Ganesh Vaidya, Balkrishna Bhaurao Kelshikar, Ardeshir Khurshedji Aga, Sam Jehangir Khambata, Subramanyam Krishnier Sheshadri.

PASS.

Manubhai Jekisondas Daru, Ratansha Edalji Kanga, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Ambalal Keshavlal Modi, Sakharam Krishna Panjkar, Chhotalal Thakerlal Parikh, Mafatlal Tulsidas Shah, Jagatprasad Narbheram Thakore, Tarachand Jivatram Chandanani, Padam Jamsetji Dastur, Ramchandra Waman Kale, Chimanlal Muljibhai Luhar, Arthur Jacob Solanki, Kanilraj Vasanji Desai, Ratanji Manekji Dastur, Rasiklal Dalsukhbhai Choksi, Gulabrao Ganpatrao Laud, Chandravadan Jamnadas Mehta, Raghunath Dattaji Rege, Ramprasad Babadin, Dhunjishaw Edulji Bilimoria, Phiroze Jehangirji Dhunbhoora, Raghunath Govind Sapre, Sadashiv Ramchandra Godbole, Raojibhai Nathabhai Amin.

Narhar Ramchandra Damle wins the Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

LISTS OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

FIRST LL.B. EXAMINATION.

DIVISION I.—(In order of merit.)

Sadashivrappa Shreesheilappa Alur, Hormusji Dossabhoy Banaji, Joseph Antony Croning, Lalshankar Labhshankar Desai, Dhondiram Gopalrao Divakar, Hiralal Katamram Jetly, Raghavendrarao Krishnamurty, Jayantilal Damodardas Randeria and Utsavlal Lallubhai Shah.

DIVISION II.

Narhar Balvant Apsingekar, Subbarao Arakere, Hanmant Jivanrao Atgur, Ramachar Balagar, Ramaswamiah Venkatakrishnappa Bangalore, Datto Shivappa Banne, Trivikram Gopal Bapat, Nanjundiah Belavadi, Dilsukhshankar Bhaishankar Bhat, Somkant Raoji Bhate, Vinayak Balkrishna Bhide, Vinayak Pandurang Bhide, Ardeshir Nusserwanji Birdi, Purushottam Vithal Chakrapani, Vasudev Ramchandra Chandorkar, Krishnappa Venkataramayya Channapatna, Shivlingapa Dundapa Charati, Narsingarao Chikballapur, Kommerahalli Chikkalingiah, Narsinh Vinayak Chiplunkar, Jamshed Jehangir J. Curtatji, Narahar Daji Dange, Hiremutt Chandrasekharaiya Devangere, Lixmishankar Dhanjibhai Dave, Vithalbhai Tulshibhai Desai, Shankar Gopal Deshpande, Damodar Gopal Dhabu, Trambaklal Jashvantrai Dilwa, Narayan Ganesh Divekar, Amratlal Thakershi Doshi, Krishneshwar Ganesh Dravid, Samuel Abraham Durai, Verghese Matthew Earalil, Manharnath Maneknath Gharekhan, Krishnaji Babaji Ghatge, Laxman Narayan Gokhale, Motichand Gulabchand Gujar, Shantinath Jayapa Gunjal, Damodar Shankar Gupte, Jaysukhrai Kalyanrai Hathi, Hanmant Datto Hundekar, Nariman Bomanji Ichhaporia, Elijah Jacob, Madhav Balkrishna Jakati, Eudrappa Javali, Vasudev Lakshman Joglekar, Kashinath Shridhar Joshi, Mahadev Vaman Kale, Shamanna Kankanhalli, Vishnu Shripat Karajgikar, Vishvanath Janardan Karandikar, Tulsidas Amanmual Karani, Ramaswamiengar Srinivasengar Kattigenahally, Vattakat Madhavan Nayar Kavassary, Sadulla Shahabuddin Kazi, Mahomed Rashid Khan, Harakhchand Jethabhai Khanderia, Mangaldas Damodardas Khandvala, Shridhar Ramchandra Khare, Shamannah Subbarao Kittur, Narayanrao Rangrao Konnur, Minocheher Nusserwanji Kotwal, Venkataramanaiah Shamrao Krishnarajpet, Ganesh Ramchandra Kulkarni, Puttu Rao Kunigal, Hasham Kala Lalani, Shivram Damodar Limaye, Virbhadrappa Allappa Mandi, Rudrajrasad Madhavrai Manokdi, Mahantava Nagaya Math, Ramchandra Vinayak Meharunkar, Suresh Narbheram Mehta, Ramchandra Hari Mirajkar, Prabhappa Chenmailappa Moogi, Tikamdas Dewandas Motwani, Ramchandra Ganesh Nadkar, Mahadev Damodar Nagarkar, Vittal Kappet Nayak, Lakshman Shankar Nirgudkar, Dattatraya Khanderao Ovalekar, Shankar Govind Padalkar, Madhavlal Maganlal Pandya, Ramchandra Davashankar Pandya, Bhagwan Krishna Panse, Madhusudan Maganlal Parikh, Somabhai Fulabhai Patel, Dhanjishaw Ratanji Paymaster, Chintaman Vishwanath Pendse, Laxman Annaji Phaltane, Lakshman Hanumant Prabhu, Yadavrai Gannatrao Pradhan, Yashwant Trimbak Pundlik, Gopala Menon Puthezhath, Bhavanrao Narayanrao Rajopadhye, Chintaman Trimbak Ranadive, Ramchandra Govind Raswadkar, Prataprai Narottamdas Sanghavi, Brahmasuriah Padmarajiah Saraf, Bhaichandra Moreshwar Saralkar, Madhav Ramkrishna Sathe, Raghavendrachar Seringapatam, Rama Iyer Seshavyar, Krishnienear Venkatrangan Setlur, Chunilal Shivlal Shah (Bombay), Chunilal Shivlal Mohobi Shah (Sankheda), Harilal Dahyabhai Shah, Natwarlal Govindlal Shah, Prabhuram Jethabhai Shah, Sevaklal Punjabhai Shah, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj Shah, Ibrahim Abdulrahim Shaikh, Vrajlal Purshottamdas Shroff, Rudenratna Srinivasaiya, Sosale Sriramachar, Shama Rao Sundararao, Jehangir [illegible] Tavadia, Chardarbhan Wadhumal [illegible] Hari Govind Tilak, Manikram [illegible] Trilokekar, Chunilal Devashankar [illegible] Moreshwar Digambar Vaidya, Jam[illegible] Ganesh Vaingankar, Bhalchandra Digambar Vaishampayan, Popatlal Dhaneshwar Vyas and Vasudev Pitamber Vyas.

Utsavlal Lallubhai Shah wins the Kinlock Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.

INTER M. B. B. S. EXAM.

CLASS I.—(In order of merit.)

Janardan Narayan Karande, Krishnarao Yeshwan Rege, Nagesh Shivram Sahastrabudhe, Monoranjan Sen Gupta, Chimanlal Motilal Shah, Vithal N. Shirodkar.

CLASS II.

Krishna Shridhar Abhyankar, Gopalkrishna Rao Adige, Madhav Nagesh Apte, Amar Singh Arora, Raghavendra Ramarao Bajekal, Teotonio Barboza Barreto, Tehmina Mancherji Bharucha, Burjorji Phirozeshah Bhesania, Keshav Waman Bhole, Bhimayya Biddanda, Balvant Annaji Bogar, Pribhdas Bulchand Chandiramani, Nand Kumar Chaube, Bijeta Chaudhuri, Mahadev Vasudev Chirputkar, Vasant Keshav Chitnis, Rasiklal Dalsukhbhai Choksi Aloysious Felix Coelho, Fer Maneckshaw Cooper, Fernando Claudio DaCunha, Fredoon Nadirshaw Daji, Chimanlal Maganlal Dalal, Pheroze Gustadji Dalal, Ganesh Shripad Dandekar, John Guilbert das Dores D'Araujo, Kaikhushru Hormasji Daruwala, Piroja Cooverji Daruwala, Vaman Narayan Deo, Ganesh Krishna Deobhakta, Padmakar Bhaskar Deosthale, Cawas Hormuzshah Dhala, Vasudev Ramchandra Dhamdhere, Jamshedji Bejonji Dhanbhoora, Tara Thakurdas Dharamdasani, nariman Ardeshir Dotiwala, Mulshankar Bhaishanker Dwivedi, Shrikrishna Narayan Gadgil, Vaman Nilkanth Gadgil, Vishnu Raghunath Gadre, Chimanlal Gordhandas Gandhi, Mulchand Dayaram Gehani, Prabhakar Narayan Gokhale, Byram Rustom Irani, Des Raj Kajuria, Fer Manekji Kalapesi, Vithal Dattatraya Kale, Kantesh Shriniwas Kamalapurkar, Madhav Kashinath Kane, Vishvanath Mangesh Kerkar, Hiranand Hassanand Kewani, Gajanan Damodar Khandekar, Govindlal Dahyabhai Killawala, Baburao Narayan Kolekar, Jaswantsingh Gampatsingh Kshatri, Mahadev Rajaram Kulkarni, Gopal Anandrao Kumble, Manchersha Manekji Kutar, Bejonji Cowasji Majra, Madhav Gangaram Malvankar, Joseph Paul Mampilly, Emerico Lourdes Martins, Meherji Behramji Master, Deen Dayal Mathur, Bhavanrao Yeshwantrao Bhaisalkar, Narayan Vishnu Mhaskr, Anandrao Harunal Mirchandani, Dinkar Ganesh Mohile, Ramkrishna Manjnath Narvekar, Ahmad Nasiruddin, Ganpatrao Shrikrishna Navalkar, Hari Gopal Nigudkar, Mahadev Ramchandra Oka, Harishankar Baburao Ovalekar, Ichhashankar Prabhashankar Oza, Tolaram Bhojsing Pahlajani, Gobindram Shamdas Pamnani, Murlidhar Anant Paranjpe, Pranjivandas Anandji Parekh, Anant Damodar Patange, Desabhoy Hormasji Patel, Jivanlal Bhuiabhai Patel, Purushottam Shivabhai Patel, Makarand Krishna Patki, Bhalchandra Chintaman Patwardhan, Sonu Madhavrao Patwardhan, Jehangir Framji Pavri, Jehangir Merwanji Pavri, Vincent Albert Pereira, Bhalchandra Kondopant Phatak, Thomas Philip, Kuppuswami Purushottam Pillai, Nanikram Chartsing Ramchandani, Vasant Vishram Rege, Colin Henry P. Robert Ramiro Antero Rodrigues, Vyankatesh Pandurang Cabne, Shankar Shantaram Sabnis, Bharat Mitra Saigal, Kashiram Sahsal, Anant Ramchandra Sane, Dhanjishaw Pestanji Sarkari, Chhaganlal Keshavji Shah, Chimanlal Manilal Shah, Keshvlal Motichand Shah Ramchandra Chintaman Shrikhande, Nasir Ahmed Siddiqi, Shamsul Hasnie Siddiqi, Vishwanath Laxman Suryavanshi, Abdul Jabbar Syed, Abu Talib Syed, Maruti Budrus Telang, Shoukiram Moolchand Thadhani, Chimanlal Chhaganlal Thakore, Mukund Balvantrai Thakore, Shivram Vishwanath Tilak, Jivatram Nihalchand Tolani, Keyas Ardeshir Turner, Amritlal Dulabhji Udani, Hanmant Vyankatesh

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, May 6, 1921.

INSULTING INDIA.

The declaration of the South African Minister of the Interior that the struggle between the Whites and Asiatics of the Union is not merely a conflict of races but a conflict of civilisation is true in the sense that the ideals of self-aggrandisement and racial exclusiveness which the Whites are pursuing pass for "civilisation," though they constitute a falling away, if not the very negation, of civilisation truly so-called. The "Whites" deny the Brotherhood of Man, the very foundation on which all civilisation rests. Strictly speaking, therefore, it is not so much a conflict of civilisation, but a conflict between civilisation and modern barbarism. If the Whites of South Africa were conducting a righteous struggle, they would not have viewed with apprehension the awakening among the Asiatic nations and their struggle to be free and self-governing. That it is pure selfishness that prompts the Whites to resist the lawful claims of the Asiatics can be seen from the confession of the Minister that if India were no member of the British Empire she would be a far greater menace to them (the Whites) than she is as a member. The plain meaning of this is that it is the boasted *Pax Britannica* which stands in the way of Indians enjoying their just rights and privileges. Is it a compliment to the Empire, of which Indians are asked to be proud?

The discussion in the Union House of Assembly on the Asiatic questions clearly discloses the grave dangers which are confronting anew our countrymen in South Africa and of the possibility of their having to wage a war of self-defence more bitter and more prolonged, perhaps, than all the past struggles. The majority of the Whites of the Union, evidently, will be satisfied with nothing short of the reduction of the Asiatics, Colonial born and otherwise, to the condition of semi-slavery in which the aboriginal races of Africa are being kept. The renewed outcry against Indians, so shortly after the great war of "justice" and "liberation" and in the face of all the unparalleled sacrifices of India therein, shows that so far as the Colonial Whites are concerned the high ideals for which humanity fought have no meaning for them. It is true, Mr. Duncan was careful to remind his countrymen that India was a member of the League of Nations and, therefore, at some future date, if not just at present, they would have to count upon her seeking redress of her grievances through the League. But, evidently, Mr. Duncan as well as his Government do not believe that India will be able to make her voice heard in the near future and it is not difficult to understand why they are anxious to deal with India before the latter is able to assert herself. They believe that if India is once faced with settled facts, she will not be able to undo the mischief later. The present constitution of the League affords them good ground to entertain such a belief. It is, therefore, necessary that Indians, both here and in South Africa, should realise fully the gravity of the issues involved in the present struggle and resolve to the bitter end not to yield. We have fully exposed the flagrant breach of faith involved in the recommendations of the Asiatic Commission. Not only is no guarantee forthcoming from the Union Government that such breach of faith will not be committed, but we see attempts made on the sly, even before the Government have come to any decision, to carry out the mischievous suggestions contained in the Committee's report. The Municipalities have already began ear-marking certain "locations" for Indians, while the licensing officers are refusing, on some dishonest plea or other, the renewal of the licences of some of the Indian traders. And, all along, the Minister of the Interior, goes on counselling patience to the members of the Assembly and assuring the world outside, including Indians, that no action will be taken before the Government of India's views have been carefully considered.

That the Government themselves are in whole-hearted sympathy with the unscrupulous campaign of hounding out the Indians will be patent to anyone who scans between the lines of Mr. Duncan's speech. He has declared, on behalf of Government, that he is prepared to accept the motion of the Natal member, which, going a step further than the proposal of the Asiatic Commission, advocates compulsory segregation of Indians both in rural and urban areas. The Commission had recommended that there should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics, but that a system of "voluntary separation" should be introduced, under which the Municipalities should have the right to lay out residential areas for Asiatics and also certain streets or portions of towns for Asiatic traders, "to which the existing licence-holders should gradually be attracted." The system advocated by the Commission would be objectionable on grounds both of principle and practical experience. Is there any guarantee that the licensing officers when renewing Indian licences will not seek to enforce the transfer of these licences to the new areas against the wishes of the licence-holders? All talk of "voluntary separation," therefore, is mere camouflage, which will not deceive Indians. That their fears in this connection are not altogether groundless, can be seen from the drift of the speeches in the Assembly and the Minister of the Interior's own readiness to accept the principle of practical compulsion in the matter of segregation. In the existing circumstances, therefore, it is practically certain that legalised segregation will be enforced in the Union before long. But, as we have always maintained, the situation can be retrieved even at the eleventh hour, by the Government of India courageously coming forward to declare that they as well as the people of India will never put up with such an insult to the sense of self-respect of the nation. We wait to see whether Lord Reading will rise equal to the situation and speak out as Lord Hardinge did on a memorable occasion.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The reality of the growing *entente* between the Hindu and Moslem communities could not be better demonstrated than in the fine defence of the Khilafat by a Hindu religious leader of the position of a Shankaracharya at the Punjab Provincial Conference held last week. The Shankaracharya convincingly showed the hollowness of the charges levelled by biassed historians against some of the Mahomedan rulers of the past. "I come from the Mysore State," said the Shankaracharya, "You have been told that Tippu was a great oppressor of Hindus. We of Mysore know nothing of the oppressions at all. Tippu was the endower of many temples and was the devoted disciple of the then Shankaracharya. We as well as the Muslims have been cheated by many misrepresentations." The Shankaracharya also dwelt on the permanent interest which Moslem rulers and their followers took in the land of their conquest, in contrast to the temporary interest which the present rulers and their countrymen take in what they are pleased to call the "land of regret." When Hindu spiritual leaders of the position of the Shankaracharya come forward openly to sympathise with the Moslems in their hour of distress and demand that justice shall be done to these their brethren, it is only an obliquity of vision or a malicious heart that can fail to see that Hindu-Muslim unity is a fact past refutation.

Notes of the Day.

Frank At Least.

A contemporary publishes an order of the Deputy Commissioner, Drug (Bengal) by which a warehouse officer, Sheochurn Lal, is suspended pending final orders, for "being an open Non-Cooperator and being highly seditious and disloyal to the Government." The frankness of the Deputy Commissioner is at least noteworthy.

Lord Chelmsford's Propaganda.

The special correspondent of "The Hindu" sends the following cable from London under date April 28:—

Since Lord Chelmsford's return here an effort is being made to give the impression that all is well with India and there is no need to conciliate Indians. As may be expected Lord Chelmsford himself is giving such lead.

I doubt however if anybody is being thus hypnotised Lord Chelmsford's effort is too patently propaganda in his own behalf to be mistaken.

It is generally realised that Lord Chelmsford blundered over the Punjab affair. Reactionaries are angry with him for aiding the Montagu reform constitution.

No proconsul on return here has been so coolly received as Lord Chelmsford. Newspapers have paid scant attention to his home-coming. Lord Hardinge, I remember, received very different treatment.

Already, the correspondent concludes, Lord Chelmsford seems to have receded into the background from which Mr. Asquith's Government pulled him out during the war. The Asquith Government, as events have shown, committed no greater blunder than sending this mediocrity without a past to this country as its Viceroy. And whatever may happen to him, Britain has now bitterly to rue that blunder.

Rabindranath Tagore and C. I. E.

That since his resignation of the knighthood Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was once feted and praised by the bureaucracy here and in England, has fallen, at least in their eyes, from his high estate, is a fact which must have become obvious to those who have been watching their latter-day attitude towards him. It is a matter of common knowledge that before the award of the Nobel prize and his consequent "immortalisation", this great poet-patriot was better known to the C. I. D. than to the Olympians of Simla, which later rushed to do him homage. Since he has once more rejected the favour of the latter they have ceased to bestow the sunshine of their smiles and adulations on him. But, we had hoped that the displeasure of the bureaucracy would stop there. We learn, however, from the London correspondent of the "Leader" that the frown of the bureaucracy is as extensive as its boasted arm and that his footsteps have been dogged even in America. The correspondent understands that "Dr. Tagore has returned from America labouring under a strong sense of grievance at the impediments that he says have been placed in his way during his lecturing tour through the intervention, as he believed, of the British embassy." The correspondent proceeds to observe: "As a matter of fact, a widely prevalent view exists that the British authorities are suspicious of every Indian, no matter what his status, who has been or may desire to go to America, and it is even alleged that for this reason the British Government did not actively intervene to secure for Indian immigrants into the United States under the new immigration law equal privileges with those secured by Japan for her nationals." This only goes to confirm the view just expressed by the Minister of the Interior, South African Union, that "if India were no member of the British Empire, she would be a far greater menace" to white races than she is as its member.

"An Unfounded Lie."

The other day an Allahabad contemporary, which is none too friendly to Mr. Gandhi's movement, regaled its readers with a story from Partabgarh, in which it was stated that the cry of "Gandhi-ki-jai" had ceased to be popular there, that hundreds of "Gandhi" caps had been burnt by the villagers and that "a menacing crowd" had surrounded some volunteers of the Prayag Seva Samiti who had gone to one of the villages, and threatened to belabour them if they were Gandhites. On the Samiti volunteers assuring the villagers that they had nothing to do with Mr. Gandhi, they were let off. Such was the story related by the "Leader." To any one who is aware of the extraordinary hold which the name of Mr. Gandhi has to-day on the mind of the people, the incident reported by the "Leader" must have appeared incredible. The obliging correspondent of the Associated Press circulated the report all over the country and there was jubilation in quarters which are ready to catch at straws. We have not had, however, to wait long for the bubble to burst.

A Discreditable Attempt.

The following letter appearing in the "Leader" of May 4th speaks for itself:—

Sir,—You write in an editorial paragraph that "recently some volunteers of the Prayag Seva Samiti visited a village (Pachim Sharire) in the Allahabad district to establish a dispensary. They were surrounded by a menacing crowd who threatened to belabour them if they were Gandhites. They were assured that the visitors had nothing to do with Mr. Gandhi or his Non-Cooperation, but belonged to the Seva Samiti."

I am sorry that you have published an unfounded lie in the paragraph quoted above. Firstly, my enquiries in the matter have brought out that only one person went from the Seva Samiti to the village in question. Again that one person is not a volunteer, but is in the employ of the Seva Samiti. Secondly, what he said was materially different from what you put in his mouth. I know the so-called "volunteer." He spoke to me before the gossip was conveyed to you by somebody I know not. What he told me in the presence of Pandit Mulchand Malaviya was that the Non-Cooperation movement was not so popular in Pachim Sharire and that he had heard some people abuse Mr. Gandhi there. I was not inclined to believe even this version. I have visited the neighbourhood of the village in question. Be that as it may, I wonder how you were induced to seize so eagerly a gossip which was a pure gossip and how even that gossip was so fundamentally distorted in its voyage from Bharti Bhavan, where the so-called "volunteer" lives, to the "Leader" office.

Yours, etc.,
Kapil Deva Malaviya.

Allahabad, April 29.

We are sorry to note that our contemporary instead of frankly admitting that it was guilty of exaggeration, albeit unconscious, seeks to gloss over its attempt to discredit Mr. Gandhi.

(Continued from Column 6.)

murdered to put an end to their further sufferings. There was a talk then of some sort of legislation to prevent young girls being seduced, etc., but not much has been done to prevent these Pathans from exploiting human beings in a most heartless fashion. Public conscience, if there is such a thing as that, is only aroused when a sensational case comes before it, otherwise, most of the time, it lies dormant, in a state of suspended animation. Perhaps, when again a Police Court case appears in the columns of newspapers people will open their eyes, and until then let us have the satisfaction of the virtuous!

As Money Lender.

Leaving aside that gruesome thing, let us turn to our modern God, Mammon, which is worshipped everywhere, particularly in large commercial cities like Bombay. There might be differences of opinion on many questions, but there cannot be anywhere a Pathan appearing in the "saintly" character of a money-lender. It has become the fashion to name this or that community as professional money-lenders. But there is usury and usury. If you go to an ordinary Marwadi money-lender, he might charge you a high rate of interest, 50, 60 or even 100 per cent., and there is an end of the matter. But if you borrow money from a Pathan he will charge you all that and more in the way of interest, and he never goes to a court of law to get a decree if you do not pay. He has the bludgeon to enforce payment; he can terrorise you; he can make your life miserable; he can waylay you and assault you, and if he needs, he can even murder you. With such terrors before one, no borrower, however, hardy he might be, has the courage to refuse payment and pay he must and will. If there is any delay, the armed Pathan is at your door ready for any eventualities—from assault to murder. He can enter the houses of his victims and put on the screw in a thousand ways. If his victim has any friends to support him, our Pathan friend has an army behind him consisting of all the riff-raff that floats down to Bombay from the turbulent frontier provinces,—all desperados of the worst sort, who fear neither the Police nor anyone. These are the Pathan money-lenders in another aspect—trading as financiers.

A Remedy.

The only honest profession to which they take is that of watchmen and here they are thriving and are universally employed. If all were employed in some such profession nobody could or would have complained against these people, but because they cannot take to any such staid work easily, that they have to resort to other professions where money can be made more easily and quickly, without any work whatever. There was a suggestion during the last few months when dacoities were chronic in this city, and murders frequent, of giving firearms to some people. It is because people have no arms to protect themselves from these murderers that crime has increased and it has been found that whereas the criminals can secure any number of firearms, honest people cannot and they are the ultimate sufferers. Something must be done to put a stop to the present state of things, unless the authorities wish the poor and ignorant people to be held in perpetual moral and physical bondage to these clubmen of the bazars. Otherwise a day will come when the people, out of sheer self-defence, will have to take the law into their own hands and thus free themselves from the terror.

PATHAN TERRORISM IN BOMBAY.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Pathan or the Frontiersman is becoming a grave source of danger in Bombay to all peaceful Indians. If people are to be allowed to live in peace this danger has to be removed and that at once. While the police are busy hounding out the non-cooperators all over the country, running after imaginary Bolsheviks, hunting the men who want to put down the drink traffic with its attendant evils and crimes, and tracking down the extremists, they have severely left the Pathan marauder to himself. The policeman when he has got to tackle a Pathan finds in him a formidable adversary and, therefore, naturally fights shy of such occasions. Any man in Bombay could see these Pathan bullies any time swaggering about the streets—and their number is legion—armed with thick knotted lathis ready for the fray at the slightest excuse. To people who live in Byculla, Parel and other parts of the town to the north of the Island, these men are a regular terror, for they know no law, but that of the club. They have constituted themselves into a regular gang of *clubmen* to terrorise all and sundry It is not to be thought for a moment that it is intended to exaggerate the situation in any way, for in this case truth is more damning than anything. By Pathan is meant all that scum which gravitates towards Bombay and other prosperous cities of India from the frontiers—that is the name by which they are well known in this city and they are also called Kabulis in some parts of this country. We refer, of course, not to all Pathans but to a certain well-known section of them who constitute a grave danger to the milder and weaker population of this country. It does not lie in the mouth of any one to say that if Indians get Swaraja to-morrow these sturdier people from Central Asia will inundate the fertile plains of India and that it is to protect from them that the Civilian with his paraphernalia—both offensive and defensive—is here, for, if the average Indian is unable to protect himself and is more at home with the pen than with the sword, it is due to the present rule which has disarmed, enfeebled and impoverished him.

Police Valour!

In lonely villages, with a few huts here and there, these men can do anything. They can make their own exactions, they can loot and nobody dare interfere with them. If a policeman is at hand he, most of the times, thinks that discretion is the better part of valour. Coming to Bombay itself the northern parts of the Island are rather sparsely populated and it is there that these men can do anything they like. Bombay had had a plague of dacoities recently—an unbelievable thing in these days when it is dinned into the ears of Indians in and out of season that the greatest boons conferred upon them are the security of their lives and property by their foreign masters—and a few persons have been killed and much property has been looted. Many theories were advanced and the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. L. Robertson, has duly recounted the feats performed by the Police before an admiring Legislative Council which must, no doubt, have felt thankful for these small mercies. It must be remembered that only after a number of murders and dacoities had taken place, spread over several months, in this city, and that after a number of men had been caught by the Improvement Trust workmen that the Bombay Police with a great deal of valour and detective abilities caught a few more men, for which due *kudos* was earned by the Police. However, these are only the more glaring cases. These Pathans are regular burglars and robbers and any day these men may be found in the Police Courts.

As Hirelings.

The second profession in which these men shine is that of hirelings. If a man has a few rupees to spare he can get these Pathans to do anything for him, from assaulting a man to murdering him, without anybody being the wiser. A number of such cases have occurred lately. On account of their absolute recklessness these men lend themselves easily to such acts of blackguardism. If anybody wishes his enemy to be assaulted, or given a good hiding, or murdered, he has only to call in the aid of these men and the thing is done for him, at the expense of a few rupees and without any risk. They are ready for a street brawl any moment of the day or night, and the Police can only be passive lookers-on without any earthly interest! These men are uneducated without any of those finer feelings which culture generally imparts. If any meeting, political or otherwise, has to be broken up these men are ready, of course, for a consideration. If a private grudge has to be satisfied, you have only to hire a Pathan and your work is done. These men carry their frontier *vendetta* into this country and murders are the result. If a man murders his enemy in his own country and then runs up to Bombay his enemies follow his trail and spot him and murder him in Bombay. The public must have read of many such cases during the last few months.

As Brothel Keepers.

For these men no profession is too low, provided it brings them money. To them business is business and morality and pity and honesty have no place in their vocabulary. Therefore it is that these people have taken so very kindly to the profession of brothel-keepers, and there were never more cruel and pitiless-keepers of these unfortunate and fallen women than these men. One or two years ago a regular campaign was organised against these brothel-keepers on account of the cruel cases which came before the public in too glaring a manner which rather disturbed our smug equanimity and self-complaisance. It was then found that young girls were seduced on false pretexts to these living hells for the profit of these beasts in human forms. In some cases life was made so miserable and unbearable that the victims had to be

(Cotinued in Column 5.)

COMMUNIST PLOT FRUSTRATED.

TO UTILISE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 5.

It is stated on good authority that the Communist plot to utilise the present industrial crisis to effect a revolution in the United Kingdom has been frustrated. Tons of inflammatory leaflets have been circulated, but a number of distributors have been arrested, and thousands of leaflets destroyed.

SPREAD OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

MISERABLE CONDITION OF MINERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.

Though there is no sign of wavering on the part of the miners spread of unemployment in other industries is affecting the leaders of other unions who are considering advisability of pressing their mining colleagues to take a ballot of miners on question of prolongation of stoppage in coalfields. It is presumed that this will be a subject of the conference in the House of Commons this evening to which the Secretaries of Parliamentary Labour Party and Committee of Trade Union Congress have invited Mr. Hodges.

The spectre of famine is abroad in South Wales where practically every industry is stagnant. Teachers tell painful tales of underfed children arriving at school without breakfast because there is no money in their homes. Hundreds of children in Musselburgh (Midlothian) are not attending school in order to force educated authority to provide two meals to miners children.

FOREIGN COAL IN ENGLAND.

CONTINENTAL WORKERS' ASSURANCE NOT TO EXPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., May 5.

With regard to authorisation by the French Government of the exportation of French coal to England, the Transport Leaders have appealed to the men not to handle coal. In the course of an interview, the leaders declared that assurances had been received from the Dutch, French, Belgian, German and Austrian workers that they would prevent the export of coal to Britain; furthermore, any attempt would be frustrated at British ports. The leaders said that the feeling among the transport workers was such that the coal importation could not be tolerated. Meanwhile, two steamers with Belgian coal arrived at Yarmouth on Sunday, and the Union Labourers declined to unload it, whereupon sufficient volunteers were forthcoming to discharge one steamer under the police protection.

EXPORTATION OF FRENCH COAL TO ENGLAND.

GOVT. GRANT PERMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. at 8-50 a.m., May, 5.

Paris.—Following upon the request from a British firm for permission to purchase ten to fifteen thousand tons of coal per day, the Government has authorised the exportation of French coal to England.

CLASH BETWEEN ARABS AT JAFFA.

170 CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. at 8-30 a.m., May, 5

Jerusalem.—It is officially announced that the clash which took place between the Arabs at Jaffa on May 1st, resulted in 20 being killed and 150 wounded. Troops were hurried to the spot and quelled the disturbance without firing a shot.

All is now quiet.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

SHORTLY TO GO TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. May 5.

Reuter learns that Sir William Meyer, Indian High Commissioner, is leaving for Paris shortly to attend a meeting at the Colonial Institute which is opening on May 17th as the principal representative of the British Empire. Subjects for discussion include the deportation of natives from certain colonies, railway construction programme, and labour exchanges in Africa. Sir William Meyer will be responsible for the discussion of the establishment of Colonial magistrates and will also explain the circumstances relating to his appointment as High Commissioner for India and the functions of office.

MERCHANTS' CONDEMNATION,

OF CONCESSION DEMANEDD BY TRADERS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

Over hundred firms who are exporters to India held a meeting to-day at the instance of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and passed a resolution reiterating their emphatic condemnation of the demand for concession by the traders in India who refused to meet the bills owing to a fall in exchange and expressing opinion that credit of these traders and the future trade relations with Britain would be gravely jeopardised by irregular and illegal attitude of the representative associations of various markets. The meeting appealed to all the merchants and dealers in India to recognise their obligations and to fulfil them without delay.

BIGGEST OFFER TO IRELAND.

GRANT OF DOMINION HOME RULE.

ENGLAND TO SAFEGUARD NATIONAL DEFENCE.

EX. LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., May 5.

Mr. Farrell, late Lord Mayor of Dublin, states that he has received a semi-official offer from Government. He describes it as the biggest offer which has ever been made, namely, that Government is prepared to give Ireland, Dominion Home Rule subject to the National Defence safeguards immediately Ireland is ready to accept it. Mr. Farrell declares that he has submitted the offer to the Dail Eireann.

IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY.

VISCOUNT FITZALAN SWORN IN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 5.

Lord Talbot, now Viscount Fitzalan, was sworn in to the Viceroyalty of Ireland by the Privy Council at Dublin Castle to-day. The ceremonial was quaint, and took place in private.

Viscount Fitzalan, accompanied by her Ladyship, arrived at Kingstown in the early morning, and was greeted by the newspaper sellers, who have welcomed every Viceroy for the last fifty years. His Excellency shook hands with an old man.

LORD DERBY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

"ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. at 8-30 a.m., May, 5.

Replying to the questions in the House of Commons Rt. Hon. E. Shortt stated that Lord Derby's visit to Ireland was undertaken purely on his own responsibility and initiative. Government had not entrusted Lord Debry with any further mission.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SINN FEINERS.

NO MOVE BY GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons at the question time Mr. Chamberlain declared that Government had not sent any message to Sinn Fein or authorised anybody to open negotiations on their behalf.

MORE SINN FEIN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

Six Sinn Feiners were killed fourteen wounded and two soldiers wounded in a fierce five hour fight near Galbally Limerick between Sinn Feiners and Crown forces to-day.

KEMALIST AUTHORITIES' REFUSAL.

TO ALLOW PRINCE OMER TO LAND IN INEBOLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDOS, May 3.

A Constantinople message says that the Kemalist authorities have refused to allow Prince Omer Farouk, son of the Heir Apparent to land in Ineboli on the ground that they do not want any member of the Imperial Family in Anatolia.

KING'S ORDERLY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

King's Indian Orderly Officers for this year are Subadar-Major Ghulam Muhiyuddin Bahadur (82nd Punjabis), Risaldar-Major Ghulam Hussain (19th Lancers). Subadar Muhammad Azim Bahadur (92nd Punjabis) and Ressldar Laurasib Khan (Hodson's Horse). These officers are due in London about May 8th. Major W. F. Gilchrist (52nd Sikhs) is the British Officer in charge of the party.

STRIKING DRAWING AT ROYAL ACADEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

The most striking architectural drawing on view at the Royal Academy this year is Sir Edwin Lutyen's All India War Memorial at Delhi which is shown in a magnificent water colour drawing by Walcot.

COMPLETE AGREEMEMT AMONG ALLIES.

MAY 13 FIXED FOR UNRESERVED ACCEPTANCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR OCCUPYING RUHR.

FRANCE'S ADDITIONAL DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3 3-50 a.m.

The Allies have reached a complete agreement on the military and political measures to be adopted in the event of Germany continuing her policy of evasion and procrastination, except for particulars relating to the guarantees.

Reuter learns from a French source that the Allies have decided to take all necessary steps for the occupation of the Ruhr and to call out necessary French contingents. The Allies will ask the Reparations Commission, according to article 233 of the Treaty to fix by May 7th the methods of payment of the German Debt and by May 13th Germany must notify her unreserved acceptance. In the event of refusal occupation of the Ruhr will proceed automatically.

As regards the guarantees, the French demand, in addition to the immediate payment a milliard gold marks, which constitute a reserve of the Reichs Bank, the institution at Berlin of the Commission of Guarantee.

GERMANY CLINGS TO HOPE.

AWAITS PRESIDENT HARDING'S REPLY.

WILL SHE SUBMIT TO PARIS DECISIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 2.

In spite of the profferred resignation of Von Simons there is no anticipation in Berlin of an immediate change in the Ministry. It is generally admitted, in responsible circles, that there is no prospect of a better solution for Germany than the Paris decisions, but the Foreign Control of National finances is bitterly unwelcome to all Germans who, feeling that much depends upon the nature of President Harding's reply to Germany's appeal, which is expected to reach Berlin on May 5th, are still clinging to the hope that the treaty does not provide for the occupation of the Ruhr, whether defaults are proved or not.

FRESH ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

ALLIES AGREE ON PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, 4-40 p.m., May 2.

It is understood that the Allies have agreed upon the principle of the scheme for presenting an ultimatum to Germany, and are simultaneously proceeding with the military measures, which will be used in the event of Germany not accepting, or not carrying out the terms accompanying the ultimatum.

The terms have not yet been definitely settled, but will include a provision for the guarantees by Germany, and also an indication of the penalties which will be applied to enforce the guarantees, if they are broken.

COERCIVE MILITARY MEASURES.

ADMIRALS AND GENERALS CONSULTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

A communique states that the conference examined with Gen. Foch, Admiral Beatty, Field-Marshal Wilson, Admiral Grasset and Belgian, Italian, and Japanese Generals coercive military and naval measures to be applied to Germany if she continues to be in default in her obligations.

Plan for occupation of Ruhr was approved and the sanction if necessity arises will comprise naval measures which are still under consideration.

SUPREME COUNCIL ETING

ARRIVAL OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

Admiral Grasset French Mediterranean Admiralissimo who was summoned by M. Briand arrived in London this morning accompanied by numerous officers.

There are numerous allied naval and military officers in London awaiting orders from the Downing Street where the Supreme Council assembled at eleven o'clock this morning following upon a meeting of the financial experts. It is regarded as probable that the meeting of the conference will last the whole day.

M. Briand was shown text of the American note to Germany and expressed pleasure at its tone.

OCCUPATION OF GERMAN PORTS.

WILL THERE BE A BLOCKADE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

A Paris message says that various units destined for Rhineland entrained at several places yesterday in perfect order. There will be 400,000 men ready to occupy Ruhr by May 5th, according to the Petit Parisien, while the "Echo de Paris" says that the French Mediterranean squadron has been chosen to effect a blockade of German ports in which event the British cooperation will be under orders of the British Admiral.

OCCUPATION OF RUHR.

PLANS READY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

Reuter learns from a French source that Gen. Foch to-day submitted to the Conference details of the conditions under which necessary occupation of Ruhr will be undertaken with cooperation of the allies immediately, additional French troops recalled to colours are ready and the military plan is entirely agreed upon.

Admirals Beatty and Grasset detailed naval operations which might be carried out by the British and the French fleets if deemed necessary. These include either blockade of Germany or occupation of Hamburg in cooperation with the land forces. The Conference, this morning, also approved a telegram to the United States' Government inviting them again to be represented on the Supreme Council Conference of Ambassadors and Reparations Commission.

The Conference this afternoon, will definitely approve the financial programme and this will end the present conference. M. Briand will return to Paris to-morrow. The Conference to-day also took note of the commercial results of economic sanctions approved by the recent London Conference which are described as most satisfactory. Receipts of the allied customs on Rhine amounted to 150,000,000 paper marks in one month or total of 500,000,000 gold marks in one year.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3, 8-50 p.m.

Contrary to the anticipations the Supreme Council did not terminate its labours this evening. There will be another meeting to-morrow.

NEW GERMAN NOTE.

RECEIVED BY U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

A telegram from New York states that the new German Note has been received and is believed to make a number of new concessions to the Allied demands.

NEW GERMAN NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

Nothing is known in the British official quarters of the new German note to the United States. It is thought that a report of it must refer to Germany's recent message to America amplifying proposals in the German note of April 24th. There is no news of any new German proposals.

"UNACCEPTABLE"

MR. HUGHES ON GERMAN COUNTER PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes in a note on Monday evening, informed Von Simons that the German counter-proposals were unacceptable as a basis for the discussion of the Reparations. He urged Germany to make further proposals direct to the Allies, and reiterated an honest desire of the American Government for a prompt settlement of "this vital question."

"AMIR OF KABUL'S SPY"

DID MR. MOHAMED ALI WRITE TO AMIR?

AN UNFOUNDED LIE.

The following telegram has been sent, by Mr. Mahomed Ali, for publication:—

Apropos of the article headed "Amir of Kabul's spy in India—did Mr. Mahomed Ali write a letter to Amir of Kabul?" which appeared in the "Pratap" newspaper of Lahore of 5th May, Maulana Mahomed Ali has sent the following wire to Swami Sradhanand, who is stated to have published the story of such a spy and correspondent of Maulana Mahomed Ali with the Amir of Kabul in his newspaper "Shraddha":—

Is it true you have published the report that a spy of the Amir of Kabul visited Malaviyaji and Gandhiji and was sent by Gandhiji to the Ali Brothers and was given a letter by me to the Amir stating that the Hindus and Musalmans were with us, but the Army was not yet fully controlled. The spy is said to have been captured by Government and to have given my alleged letter and this statement to Government and on enquiry from Malaviyaji Dr. Sapru is stated to have been convinced of the truth of the spy's story. So far as I am concerned, the whole story is an unfounded lie. Please contradict and publish the name of your informant. It is strange neither Malaviyaji nor Mahatmaji ever mentioned this strangely stupid story to me to this day, but this is not, the first occasion on which I have been accused of corresponding with the Amir of Kabul and of inviting him to invade India, but neither Government nor Mr. Montagu have yet accepted my challenge to publish authoritatively whatever they have against me. I am sending this telegram to the press also.—Mahomed Ali."

GUJRAT KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

TO MEET AT BROACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BROACH, May 4.

Reliable information has been received that several representatives of the various Khilafat committees of the whole of Gujerat met at Nadiad on last Sunday, where the representatives have finally decided to hold the Gujerat Khilafat Conference this year at Broach on the 1st and 2nd of June next. Preparations are being made to enrol members for the reception committee for this conference and also for other works relating to this conference.

The representatives of the said Khilafat Committee have also organised the Gujerat (Provincial) Khilafat Committee, having its headquarters at Surat with Moulvi Saheb of Viramgaon as President.

SYSTEM OF SCORING.

M. C. C. COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 5.

The M. C. C. Committee has finally decided that the system of scoring points in the County Championship shall be the same as the last year, five points for a win and the side leading on the first innings of a drawn match, scoring two points to their opponents' *nil*.

QUEEN'S CLUB TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 5.

In the Queen's Club Amateur Tennis Championship, the American, Cutting, beat C. N. Bruce 6/3, 6/4, 6/4, and will, therefore, meet Baerlein, the present holder, on May 4th.

A BRITISHER'S "WONDERFUL DISPLAY" IN BULL-FIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 11 a.m. May 5.

Gibraltar. A British subject, under the pseudonym of "Don Carlos el Irlandes" was carried in triumph by a crowd round the arena at Linea in Spain, after killing two bulls with two sword thrusts following on a wonderful display of agility with a red cloak. It appears he was an Eastern Telegraph clerk, Leonard Trimby by name, who, being tired of hearing spaniards' boast that no Briton could possibly equal the skill and courage of a Spannish bull-fighter, entered the arena after stipulating that his fee should be given to charity. Trimby was born in Cawnpore.

CABLE ITEMS.

Nasserol Mulk, late Regent of Persia, has arrived from Persia.

Mr. Lionel Curtis has been elected to the Research Fellowship of All Souls Oxford.

The Speaker has appointed Lieut.-Col. Ralph Verney formerly Military Secretary to Lord Chelmsford as his secretary.

Government has agreed to allow racing at Kempton Park and Newmarket provided this does not involve use of railways.

Speaking in the House of Commons Sir E. Geddis stated that Government had arranged to pay the railway companies fifty-one millions in full settlement of various claims under the wartime agreements. Recent Departmental Committee had assessed possible liabilities at 156 millions.

FIRST INDIAN PARLIAMENT.

NEXT AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

SHANKERACHARYA ON HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

Shri Guru Shankeracharya moved the following resolution at the Punjab Political Conference which met at Rawalpindi:

RESOLUTION.

"Whereas the faith of the people of India in the British sense of justice and fairplay has been completely shattered by the various acts of repressings systematically resorted to and the many grievous wrongs perpetrated by the present bureaucracy which have robbed the people of their liberties and elementary rights of citizenship.

"and whereas this policy has culminated in the enactment of the Punjab tragedy and the wanton and deliberate breach of faith as regards the Khilafat.

"and whereas the Government instead of repenting has resorted to active and widespread repression by illegal and unwarranted use of statutory powers with a view to put down the legitimate strivings of the nation towards freedom.

"this Conference declares its firm adherence to the resolution of Non-violent Non-Cooperation passed by the Indian National Congress which it considers is the only and effective weapon for attaining Swarajya."

ENGLISH AND MAHOMEDAN RULERS.

Swamiji made a splendid speech in moving the resolution and kept the audience spell bound. He said, that in the first place it was stated that the trust of Indians in British sense of justice and fair play had been completely shattered. That was to him a mild way of putting the matter. Speaking of the promise made from time to time by British statesmen, he said that the breaking of promises was a common thing with British statesmen. With regard to the Khilafat, he said, he would take a new line. He said, he understood that owing to remembrance of the ill-feeling of the past there was great apprehension in the minds of Hindus with regard to the future. Continuing he said "I am told many Hindus have still their apprehensions with regard to the future that even if they succeeded to get Swaraj what was to be the future of India. The future of India will be pure Swaraj and nothing else. My confidence is that the ensuing Congress at Ahmedabad is to be the first free parliament of India. The first parliament a United India in which all cults and creeds will have fair play. There is no possibility of Muslims turning against Hindus in the future. That story is closed and pill never open again. In the past when the Muslims came they came frankly, openly, and candidly as conquerors and settlers, but did not veil their true motives under trade interests or neutrality of religions. I come from the Mysore State. You have been told that Tippu was a great oppressor of Hindus. We of Mysore know nothing of the oppressions at all. Tippu was the endower of many temples, and was the devoted disciple of the then Shankeracharya. We as well as the Muslims have been cheated by many misrepresentations. It was Abraham Lincoln who said "You may deceive some people for some time ..... all time." When they wished to cheat all men for all time, the whole thing was over I must tell the Hindus that in the times of Akbar, and even in the days of Mahomed Ghazni, Sanskrit was respected and even learnt in the places. Even as far as economic considerations were concerned you may see that in whatever way the money was spent it was always spent for the ultimate benefit of the people. With regard to British Rule, the British came to India as traders, they had nothing to do with politics. When the British set foot, ideas of religious neutrality, etc., were paraded. With regard to economic policy the English have not been as the Muslims. The Muslims began as settlers in India, the English inspite of the luxuries they enjoy, think of going back to their poor Island, and say that our climate is unsuitable.

HINDUS AND KHILAFAT.

Continuing he said, "The one-sided contract which the British want us to make by our co-operation, no human being can give. If you see the way with which the Muslims have dealt with the Turks, the relation seems to be not at all political. The danger that whether the Muslims will help the Afghan when *Swaraj* is attained is meaningless. It is plain that theirs will be our side, because they left Afghanistan and became Indians in the past and will continue to do so in the future. The Muslims were ready to fight even the Turks when they were assured that no injury will come to the Khilafat. It seems to me a matter of disgrace if we Hindus who are several millions in number should fear that Muslims were going to rule us. If it is true, then I should say that we Hindus are not fit for Swaraj. From the spiritual point of view let us not bargain or barter. And again why look to the future? Let us do our duty and fight for our cause. The Khilafat is a religious cause. Let every Hindu fight for it and give his life if necessary. Let us not be commercialists. We as Hindus have no right to look at the matter thus. Supposing the Punjab wrongs were redressed shall we be satisfied? No! The Khilafat would even then be as oppressing an injustice as before. If even Swaraj were offered to me and the Punjab wrongs left also in the balance. I cannot co-operate with the Government if Khilafat remains unredressed. This is my view of the matter. Non-Cooperation is the only remedy left to us. To co-operate with the Government is to be a party to Government's actions, and, therefore, we cannot co-operate with such people."—"The Tribune."

MALEGAON TRAGEDY AND AFTER.

WAS THERE LOOTING?

OFFICIAL HUNT OF "CRIMINALS."

In this, his final despatch, our Special Commissioner throws still more light on the Malegaon Tragedy.

He states that what took place on the day after the murder of the Sub-Inspector was not a loot, in the strict sense of the word. He relates how Mr. Kashikar, President of the Municipality, a pronounced reactionary got back his bicycle and trunk which had been removed by the crowd in the morning of the 26th April.

He then describes how the authorities set up a system of surveillance and brought large forces into the town presumably with the idea of striking terror into the hearts of people,—innocent and guilty alike—who had already feared that Martial Law similar to that set up in Amritsar and Lahore in 1919, would be inaugurated. Our special Commissioner expreses a fear that in their anxiety to trace the genesis of the outbreak, to the Khilafat and N. C. O. movements, the authorities are trying to make a sweeping onslaught on all sorts and conditions of people. It appears to him that the elements who were really rowdy are being very largely left alone.

Some officers seemed to him to attribute the whole affair to the Non-Cooperation movement and saddle on the Non-Cooperationists the responsibility for what happened on the 24th and 26th April. He also fears that attempts might be made to establish some sort of connection between the Central Khilafat Committee and the Malegaon tragedy.

Our Special Commissioner pays a tribute to Mr. Griffith, for the restraining influence he has exercised upon his assistants, and for having impressed his colleagues and subordinates with the need for disturbing in the least possible degree the even tenor of life in the town.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

MANMAD, May 3.

On the 25th April, there were no further incidents for which the excited crowd of people could be held directly accountable. About the cutting of telegraph wires, I believe that was merely an after-thought and not attempted till after the local officials had succeeded in sending off a message to the district headquarters at Nasik.

How the Mamlatdar got Injuries.

It is really difficult to say at this distance of time and in the peculiarly difficult conditions under which the investigation had to be carried out how the Mamlatdar came to receive some injuries. There is only the official version which shoulders the responsibility on the crowd, the alleged motive being that the crowd regarded him as a Government official and as such singled him out for attack. On the other hand, I could get only casual explanations which, if they are correct, go to show that that functionary must have accidentally hurt himself during the confusion that prevailed after the attack on the Sub-Inspector and that none of the crowd lay violent hands on him. The crowd does not at any rate seem to have had any motive for attacking the Mamlatdar and it is likely that it did not do so.

The cutting of the telegraph wires did not altogether cut off communication with the outside world. It appears that the mail tonga did go off to Manmad on the night of the 25th by makig a slight detour of the town, and that the driver had been entrusted with a telegram to be despatched to headquarters from there and he succeeded in carrying out his instructions. At the time of the occurrence, the Collector and District Magistrate were far away in the interior of the district and that it was not he as has been wrongly stated in some quarters, but the District Superintendent of Police who first brought the Police and also the troops into the town. Messengers were sent to the District Magistrate and he also arrived on the spot as promptly as circumstances allowed, and from the 27th onwards, other officers also arrived including the divisional Commissioner and the Inspector General of Police. Mr. Jenkins, the D. I. G. arrived from Ahmedabad, and at least from the official point of view, things were soon in a merry train.

The Morning of the 26th

So far as the people were concerned, they returned to their homes on the night of the 25th and nothing more happened thereafter till the morning of the 26th, when at about 10 a.m. or so, a small body of men marched through the town visiting the houses or shops of such people—Hindu and Musulman,—who were regarded as the enemies of the people's cause. Call it looting or what one might like, such people—their numbers were few—were relieved of some of their property including cash to the extent of about four or five thousand rupees. There continued to be manifest throughout the day a great deal of excitement, and it would not have been natural after the preceding day's occurrences, were it otherwise. In the evening there was a public meeting at which those who had been relieved of some of their property were present. They expressed their genuine regret for their past unfriendly conduct towards the cause of the people, and on their promising to be friendly in the future and expressing their readiness to contribute their quota to the National funds, the meeting resolved that their property should be restored to them intact. And this was done to the satisfaction of all concerned. Even Mr. Kashikar, President of the Municipality, who is regarded as a pronounced reactionary, and from whose house a bicycle and a trunk had been removed, got his things back, though he never cared to go to the meeting. It appears to me an attempt is being made by the official investigators to create an impression that the restoration of property to their rightful owners was merely a subterfuge on the part of the crowd, who were anxious to suppress the evidence against them. Unless they have deliberately been put on the wrong track, it is difficult to imagine why so obviously simple an act of the crowd should be misconstrued. As I pointed out in my first letter, the crowd was not out for loot, and considering that only certain people were singled out for this especial treatment, it is easy to understand that the motive of the crowd was to impress the anti-Khilafat and anti-N. C. O. people that they could not indulge with impunity in misrepresenting the people or harming their cause. When the parties affected thereby expressed their regret and undertook to be more friendly in the future, the object of the crowd was achieved and their act in returning the property to the parties concerned appears quite natural. I have no wish to express any opinion regarding the justifiableness or otherwise of the behaviour of the crowd, but I have thought it necessary to elucidate the point thoroughly particularly in view of the wrong interpretation which is being put on it in official circles.

Authorities Set up Surveillence.

By the evening of the 26th, the excitement among the people subsided, and I believe it was followed by all kinds of anticipatory fears. Some people seem to have been a prey to the fear that the town would be put under some kind of Martial Law, such as was the case in Amritsar and Lahore two years ago, and that people would indiscriminately be shot or humiliated. Panic ensued, and from the night of the 26th, some people began to move out of the town. Some people must have left the town even earlier, though they had nothing to do with the occurrences, because they must have feared that it was not safe to stay. Others left for a similar reason later on and there must have been really a few who had been prominent in the events of the two days, who wanted to get away before the authorities arrived on the scene. All told, the number of people that left the town during these days does not go beyond a few hundreds. When the authorities arrived, they established a system of surveillance over the movements of the people, and at all principal points police out posts were set up, where people going to or returning from Malegaon had to give an account of themselves. In the case of Europeans or those who were clad in European style this surveillance took a less annoying form, and except in very few such cases, it was nothing more than formal. But, the people at large found the system rather irksome, and some of the police underlings, in their excess of zeal, appear to have exceeded their instructions and put people to needless worry. Large forces were brought into Malegaon after the arrival of the authorities, and the only object in doing this must have been to impress the townfolk with the long arm of British rule. After the first flush of excitement, the whole town assumed its original calm, and I don't believe that the people would have resisted the authorities or made any hostile demonstrations against them. Yet in the usual official style large forces were concentrated and their appearance in the town could not but have had the effect of striking terror into the hearts of the people, innocent and guilty alike. The town wore a mournful look, and at first people were generally afraid of being seen in the streets. The shops were all mostly closed through fear and the action of the people in doing so is now being represented as observing *hartal*, with a view to prevent the troops and the police from obtaining the necessary supplies.

Situation Getting Normal.

For two or three days after the sad occurrence, things continued to be in this posture. The first fears of the people soon wore out, and the situation gradually became normal. At the time of my visit, people were carrying on their business as usual, little, if ever, interrupted by the activities of the authorities. The shops were mostly open, save those whose owners had (previously left the town, and the bazar was held regularly every morning on the river side close to the Juma Masjid. Even *gowalis* with their accustomed headload of milk and its by-products were regularly tramping up and down the town on their daily rounds. But there was a distinct effect produced on that incorrigible lot of men known as the tonga-drivers. Few as they are in numbers, they seemed to be terrified by an idea that their vehicles would be commandeered, and not even the most generous offers of payment would tempt them to accept engagements. The authorities had commandeered or taken over several motor cars and it seems also other vehicles of transport. One could very well see a number of motor trucks and cars flying past the road between Malegaon and Manmad, sometimes fetching more reinforcements and sometimes conveying stores of all description.

Mr. Griffith's Tact.

It was, perhaps, fortunate that the Inspector-Generalship of Police in this Presidency is held just at this time by Mr. Griffith, whose quiet, unostentations work first as Deputy Commissioner and then as Commissioner of Police is much appreciated in Bombay City. With characteristic tact and a quiet, steady purpose, Mr. Griffith seems to have succeeded in impressing his colleagues and subordinates with the need for disturbing in the least possible degree the ordinary tenor of life in the town. It is probably this which accounts for the town soon becoming accustomed to the presence of a large accession of force. During his stay of four days or so, all the officers were constantly meeting together at the Dak Bungalow, the City Police Lines or the Inspection Lodge and discussing their plan of action. It was evident to me from some of the talk I had with them that they had already determined their line of investigation and it seems to me that in their anxiety to trace the genesis of the outbreak, to the Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movement, they are trying to spread their nets far and wide and make a sweeping onslaught on all sorts and conditions of people.

A view of the burnt house from which the debris is being removed under official supervision. In the group are seen some Subordinate Police Officers of the Investigating Branch.

A body of armed Police marching through the town of Malegaon. Photo was taken near the Wadia Dispensary.

A general view of the town of Malegaon as seen from the river-side during a busy part of the morning.

Photo of the burnt house of the Pophales. The brothers Lakshman Rao and Vishwanath Rao are seen standing in the centre of the group.

also appears that the elements who were really rowdy are being very largely left alone.

Saddling The Responsibility On N. C. O.

Some of the officers, including one or two dear old military gentlemen, seemed to attribute the whole affair to the Non-Co-operation movement and saddle on the Non-Co-operationists the responsibility for what happened on the 25th and 26th April. In this connection it is worth mentioning that the real non-cooperators had repeatedly declared themselves against violence of any kind and openly dissociated themselves from any attempts to disobey the orders of the authorities, whether such orders were right or wrong. There is no doubt that people's minds had become enlarged by the lectures that they would no longer be the dumb driven cattle they were before. There was an attempt at the assertion of their manhood, and officials, unaccustomed to the change that was rapidly taking place even among the isolated community of people must have felt as though they were on the verge of a red revolution. These officials generally failed to take in the signs of the times, and I think that in consequence they very often misrepresented the attitude of the people. Even after the occurrences of the 25th and 26th, the angle of vision of the officials, did not seem to have altered in any way. Some of the principal officials seemed at first to look askance at my visit, but they must have soon reconciled themselves to my presence at Malegaon as one of the necessary evils. It was a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Griffith was still there and I have reason to think that some of the courtesy I experienced among the officials was due more or less to his good offices or the readiness with which he even so briefly discussed the situation with me, while much of the conversation that I had with the officials was constrained, I was enabled to understand the official view point in regard to the deplorable occurrences of the bearings of which they do not seem to have been fully apprized. About the time of my visit they must have had very nearly completed their preliminary investigation. An attempt is likely to be made to establish some sort of connection between the Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay and the tragedy of the 25th April. The Madampura Julahas, to whom many of the local Mahomedans appear to be related in some way or other might be set up as having formed a natural channel of communication, and given an astute brain, nothing is easier than to build up an elaborately plausible case tracing the whole thing to the activities of the Central Khilafat Committee. But it may be hoped that no such absurd attempts will be made. For a matter of that, one might trace the incident to Mr. Lloyd George's breach of faith with the Mussulmans of India with as much justification as tracing it to the activities of the Khilafat Committee.

Story of a "Public" Meeting.

I have referred in my last letter to the trend of the official mind in connection with the attitude of Mr. Simcox towards a Mussulman deputation that waited him to obtain a piece of land for building a mosque. Officials seem to have taken great liking for that "dear old generation" of people, whose ranks are rapidly being thinned, perhaps because they were the sort of people who would cringe before officialdom. The younger generation are valually more virile mentally and one notices among them that absence of the cringing and flattering spirit, and officials in the mofussil especially have not yet learnt to reconcile themselves to the changed attitude among the people. Hence, the tending among the officials, I believe, to blame the younger generation. The feeling among the officials is that the latter are not disposed to cooperate with them in matters of administration. It would not be surprising if it were so, for after all the way in which the people are treated generally by the officials is not such as to beget confidence. In official circles I was at first given to understand that the Divisional Commissioner—the bumptious Mr Pratt—had arranged to call a public meeting of the Malegaon Municipal Commissioners and the principal citizens with view "to enlist their aid and sympathy on the side of law and order" but that there was hardly any response and that only the Municipal Commissioners attended. If really people had been invited to attend the meeting and they abstained from it, they would not have been much to blame in the existing conditions of the time. But on making enquiries in the town, I could gather that no such meeting was in fact called nor anybody invited to attend. What really happened was that a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was convened for the purpose by the President of the Municipality about Friday last and that the Municipal Commissioners attended the meeting. It would be quite likely if official circles had been misinformed regarding this matter.

The Official Hunt for Criminals.

On Sunday began the regular official hunt for the criminals, but I have good reason to believe that none of those arrested was the real culprit. Prior to the official visit to the town about 10 a.m. for making arrests, the authorities had decided on making a great show of force. For this purpose two motor lorries, full of armed British troops, followed by three unoccupied cars, headed by Mr. Griffith, Mr Jenkins the D. I. G., Mr. Limcox and the dear old colonel whom I saw present at the interview I had with Mr. Limcox at the Inspection Bungalow and other officers including the D. S. P. went to the town in battle array. At the same time a large contingent of armed police, was also marched down the road, and I dare say their presence in the town must have been sufficient to impress the people with the majesty of law. But the end does not seem to have justified the means, and if all these elaborate arrangements were regarded in the light of precautions, then they were superfluous. The people were neither anti-Government nor anti-law-and-order, and there was no occasion for any presumption that they would offer any resistance to the forces of law and order. In fact, not the least resistance was offered to the authorities in making the arrests. The troops were sent back to the camp less than two hours and shortly afterwards the high official functionaries also returned to their camps. The arrests effected that day were less than forty but it was difficult to get further information regarding the arrested persons. One thing, however was made clear to me by some responsible officials that not one of these was a principal offender. I enquired specifically whether there were any among these who could be regarded as the leaders of the people, but there was no information available. Since Sunday, more arrests have been made but on a small scale. When I left Malegaon, I think the number of arrested persons were about fifty. In this connection, however, it is worth while mentioning that there exists a general feeling in the town that the wrong parties are being tackled. Because things are being done so quietly and unostentatiously, public have greater reason to be watchful of the doings of the official at Malegaon.

Exaggerated Reports of Damages.

There is one other matter, which before concluding, I think I ought to notice. And that is the question of damages. Wild exaggerated reports are being circulated of the extent of the damage done to property on the occasion and official circles appeared to me to be too prone to credit those reports. Apart from the loss of life of the Police Sub-Inspector and one of the constables, the only damage done to property, worth speaking of, was the burning down of the house occupied by the Pophale brothers. The whole house including the temple and another small building,—which must have really formed part of the main building—has been burnt down to ashes, and at the time of my visit to the place a number of workmen were busy removing the debris. I am told that the brothers Pophales have represented their loss as being very heavy, in fact some six or seven lakhs, and how they arive at this figure is somewhat difficult to understand. I believe they estimate the loss on the house at about a lakh of rupees, and looking to the conditions of the town and the age and features of the house, the estimate appears to be greatly exaggerated. It is also said that they had valuable jewellery, etc., in the house, such as pearls and diamonds, which, they say, were all burnt down in the fire. This is a point on which no one can have any definite knowledge and I suppose that in the circumstances, one has to go upon merely the testimony of the losers. I am told that the Commissioner Mr. Pratt was very sympathetic to their claims. It is, no doubt desirable that the cases of all those who have suffered in whatever degree, should be generously dealt with but such generosity should by no means prove in the end the proverbial generosity of the man who made himself too free in disposing of another man's property.

In this as in other matters affecting the investigation of the incidents of the fateful 25th April, one should bear in mind all the circumstances leading up to the unfortunate tragedy and assess them impartially at their intrinsic value if Justice is not to be prostituted. I hope these articles will enable the public to judge for themselves that the manifestation of violence was by no means premeditated and sudden in its development, it as suddenly terminated.

The case against Hpongyi U. Ottama, which was to have been resumed at Maubin, has been adjourned until May 11th owing to the illness of the counsel for the defence.

Sin Hla Aung who was also retained for the defence died in Rangoon on last Sunday morning probably from cholera.

OFF-SHOOT OF LABOUR TROUBLE.

BAN ON 9 NON-COOPERATORS.

HARTAL DECLARED: PROHIBITORY ORDER WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The news reached here of the trouble brewing in Chittagong in connection with the B. O. C. and Bulloch Bros.' strike. Local leaders have been addressing meetings of strikers and leading processions. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, yesterday, served a notice on Mr. J. M. Sengupta and nine other Non-Cooperator leaders prohibiting them from holding meetings within the area of seven miles from the Court and directing them not to lead any processions unless licensed by the Police Superintendent. The Magistrate gave reasons for taking this action. He had received reports that gangs of persons parading streets of Chittagong and the precincts of jetties and the river are restraining persons peacefully employed from attending to their lawful occupations by force, intimidation and threat of violence.

On receipt of the notice the local leaders held a meeting largely attended by strikers, where the legality of the Magistrate's order was questioned. In the afternoon a mass meeting was held and a general *hartal* was declared. This news reached Chandpur, another important fort and railway station, in the same district, this morning, and immediately the employees of the Assam Bengal Railway and of Messrs. Birch and Co., at Chandpur, went on strike dislocating business completely.

PROHIBITORY ORDER WITHDRAWN.

The order under Section 144 served on Mr. J. M. Sengupta and others prohibiting them from leading processions or holding meetings, has been withdrawn. Normal condition prevails.

LARKHANA MUNICIPALITY.

HOUSE-TAX ABOLISHED.

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKANA, April 26.

The following is a translation of the text of the resolution passed by the Larkana Municipality abolishing the house-tax:—

Experience has clearly shown that the house-tax is not beneficial to Larkana Municipality; on the contrary it has worked as a barrier to the increase of the municipal revenue by other means. It yields an income of Rs. 7,415 only. With its imposition the Municipality had abandoned halalkhore cess which yielded Rs. 4,800 per annum. So the balance profit of Rs. 2,615 from the house-tax counts for nothing to a municipality which gets a total income of Rs. 1,18,107-4-6 per annum. The expectations which led to the levy of the house-tax as indicated in the Press-note issued by the then Collector, have thus not been realized. The Municipality has been able to meet its expenditure from income derived from other sources than house-tax which amounted to Rs. 1,15,491 with an expenditure of Rs. 1,11,979, besides making municipal property to the extent of Rs. 17,539. To increase the incidence of house-tax is also impracticable since the very imposition of this tax has created a great discontent and several poor people have to pay this tax for their own dwelling houses. Therefore we propose that the house-tax be abolished. In its place the terminal tax on paddy be raised from 2 pies to 4 pies per maund and on other grains from 3 to 6 pies per maund. This will give an increase of Rs. 12,000 in the yearly municipal revenue. This part of the country being agricultural and the proposed increase in the tax on grain being much less than levied in other towns it would not create dissatisfaction amongst the people. Besides this the halalkhore cess be revived in the following manner, wherein the poor would not be assessed and others made to pay it for service rendered. No house will be taxed where any of members does not earn a salary of Rs. 50 or pays no income-tax or pays land revenue less than Rs. 100. From amongst others a grown-up man would be charged one anna per head per month, whereas a minor half an anna. This tax would produce about Rs. 4,000 and the proposed scheme would give in all an income of Rs. 16,000 which deducting the yield of Rs. 7,415 from house-tax would leave a net increased revenue of Rs. 8,585. While introducing the house-tax it was declared that the other taxes would not be enhanced, but decreased therefore now with the abolition of the house-tax articles which are not assessed here, but charged in other municipalities can be taxed and an additional revenue realized therefrom.

LOAN BY RLY. COMPANIES

"GOVT. HAVE NO INFORMATION."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 5.

Replying to the letters from the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Government of India states that they have no information regarding the proposed issue by certain railway companies of a loan from ten to fifteen crores at seven or seven and a half per cent. under Government gurantee.

O. AND R. RLY. STRIKE.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 5.

Main terms of the O. and R. Railway strike settlement are:—

(1) Recognition of the railway union, when formed. (This was agreed to from the beginning of the strike.)

(2) All strikers to be taken back.

(3) That if it is proved that rates of pay on the railway compare unfavourably with the North Western Railway, proportionately to the cost of living on each, action will be taken.

ALI BROTHERS.

"LOYAL CITIZENS OF EMPIRE."

A TESTIMONIAL RECALLED.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on the 28th December 1917, at the Calcutta Congress held under the presidentship of Mrs. Annie Beasant. It will be remembered Mr. Jamnadas in an interview that he gave to a representative of the Associated Press the other day, referred to the Ali Brothers as having "a very questionable past."

Madam President, brother and sister delegates and friends, the privilege is given to me to second the resolution which has been so eloquently and feelingly moved by our revered leader Lok Tilak. (Applause.) The resolution that I have been given the privilege of seconding is of so important character that I do not know whether in giving expression to my feelings with regard to the resolution I shall be able to control the indignation that we all feel (Applause), at the monstrous insult that the Government is offering to the Indian nation. (Applause). I shall first deal with the action of the Government in not releasing Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali, after creating false hopes in our hearts that they would be released (Cries of Shame) and then I shall in brief with the attitude that we of the Indian National Congress, especially, my Hindu brethren, ought to adopt towards this question. I dealing with the action of the Government, I am sure, I am voicing the opinion of all those that are gathered together here and all those who have not been able to come here but belong to the nation of India (Applause)—when I say that as against the charge laid down by the C.I.D., against Mahommed Ali and Shaukat Ali the whole Indian nation assures the Government that Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are loyal citizens of the British Empire. (Applause). It is the conviction of the whole nation that Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are loyal and believing that they are loyal the nation ought to see to it that the insult, that if offered to them, is no longer continued,—if it is possible for us to stop it even for a minute. (Applause and cries of shame). It is our conviction that they are not guilty. The Government basing their conclusion on the false information supplied to them by the C. I. D., (Shame—rightly named the Crush India Department—laughter)—the Government condemns them to perpetual interment inspite of the powerful voice raised against it by the whole of the Indian nation. This resolution asks you to demand the release of Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali without any further delay, that the Government should see to it, that they are released soon Believing, as I do, that the time for paper resolution is gone for ever, (Applause) and that the time for action has come, (Hear, Hear) I think we are taking upon ourselves in the presence of the brave mother of our interned brothers (Applause) the solemn responsibility of getting the two brothers released (Applause) and we should honestly fulfil the obligations that we are pledging ourselves to Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali who have not been released because of their religious belief. Should they then have no religious belief at (Shame)? Is it wise, is it human for the Government even to give an impression to the people that the Government is no longer tolerant of the religion of the various peoples over whom it is destined to rule. (Applause) When the other European nations were striving for supremacy over India it is my conviction that the British were chosen to rule over Indian because British were a tolerant nation. The foundation of the British Empire in India are laid on that principle of tolerance of religion and if Government deviates from that principle then, I do not know whether or not it is taking a step which will shake the foundations of the empire. (Applause)—because no nation, no individual ought to be condemned for their or his religious conviction. That is an unwritten law which every individual, every nation ought to accept. Having dealt with the action of Government, I now come to the attitude that we should adopt towards those questions especially my Hindu brethren who are assembled here. The Government have alway made out this charge against India that she cannot be granted Responsible Government because the two great communities do not agree. That, we have always contended, is a false charge and wherever there are difference, they are more of the creation of the fertile minds of the selfish Bureaucracy (Shame.) That charge was repudiated last year when the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League submitter to the Government and the people of India and to the people of England their joint scheme, asking for a substantial step towards Self-Government. Since then, many things have taken place. Those that have worked in the forefront and urged upon the Government the necessity of granting the reform embodied in the scheme were dealt with by the Government in an unjustifiable manner. I refer to the internment of our President here and her two brave colleagues (Shame). But when they were interned I thought that it was a test for us. (A voice: quite right). We asked for Self-Government Was our demand real and genuine or was it merely a prayer to the Government? We proved that our demand was real because although Mrs. Besant is not born in India still we were prepared to die for her. (Applause) because of her sufferings in our cause The charge made out against us, that we were responsible for creating race hatred, that we were responsible for creating differences between the rulers and the ruled,—it is thus absolutely falsified—I will go further and say that it is not we who are responsible for creating race hatred but it is the selfish bureaucracy which is responsible (Applause). For what further proof do you want than the fact that we are prepared to give our lives for one who was not born in India but suffered for India, for one who is neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan, I mean Mr. Wadia who is a Parsi. Another test has come before us. Here are our Mahomedan brothers unjustly interned because of their strong religious conviction. To be interned because of one's strong religious convictions, in this modern age of civilization, one cannot even imagine. If religious beliefs and religious conviction are not to be respected, then, how can you justify England going to war with Germany? England pretends that she has gone to war with Germany because she feels Germany is committing an irreligious act by trampling over the rights and liberties of smaller nations and because of the firm religious belief and religious conviction that it is the duty of a righteous nation to stand by the smaller nations, to protect them. It is for that, we believe, that England has gone to war and England has called upon her countrymen to shed their blood and has also called upon the son of India to shed their blood. Religious belief has to be respected. But I shall go on to say that there is another test through which we are passing. We worked for our leaders Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia when they were interned. We proclaimed last year that there was unity between Hindus and Mahomedans and that the Hindus were not selfish in making this demand. The time has come to prove this. The time has come when we ought to come forward to prove that the Hindu-Moslem unity is not an imaginary thing, an imaginary argument advanced for our selfish purposes, but it is a reality (Applause) and that can only be proved if we make up our minds to carry out the mandate given to us by passing this resolution, and if we wholeheartedly work for the release of our interned brothers. We shall earn the right of calling ourselves the brothers of Mahomedans only by coming forward to sacrifice ourselves for their sake. What we shall gain by our sacrifice will be a real gain and we shall then have successfully gone through the test that is offered to us. It is a truth that whenever we ask for a boon from God, it never falls upon us in the shape of a boon but opportunities are given to us to pass through the test. If we pass successfully through the test we earn the right of winning that boon. Here is an opportunity given to us and, I am sure, I am voicing the opinion of the Indian nation when I say that whether we are Mahomedans or non-Mahomedans, we shall come forward to sacrifice ourselves at the altar of the mother-land. (Applause).

SATARA DIST. CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent)

SATARA, May 1.

The 15th annual sessions of the Satara District Conference will be held at Satara on the 15th and 16th of May, 1921, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. A Reception Committee of leading citizens of Satara has been formed and Mr. G. B. Shastri, pleader, who has suspended his practice according to the Congress resolution, is elected the Chairman. Various sub-committees are formed and preparations are going on enthusiastically to make the Conference a success.

COAL CRISIS.

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Commenting on the coal crisis, the "Wesminister Gazette" in the course of one of its leading articles in mail week, says:—

"Now, we construe the terms offered by the Government as a first step in this direction which ought with a little give-and-take to provide the basis of a settlement. The standard wage in each district, i.e., the minimum, is, according to the Government proposal, to be settled nationally, the method of adjusting excesses over the standard wage is also to be determined nationally, and complaints as to this adjustment are to be referred to a national committee. This committee is to consider not merely the price of coal, but the possibilities of improving wages by increased economy and efficiency and closer co-operation between miners and mine-owners. So practically the National Board is to be set up and to control wages and conditions in the districts. The difficulty is to see how this proposal will work unless the Board has some money at its disposal and some defined authority over the districts. Various as the conditions may be, it cannot expect a settlement on such variations as are proposed in the owners' schedule. The miners will no think it fair that a man should be paid only £2 5s. a week in the Forest of Dean for doing exactly the same work as another man is paid £5 1s. 9d. for doing in South Yorkshire. And yet the owners assert that it is the utmost that the Forest of Dean can afford. Whether the utmost or not, it cannot possibly be made an acceptable minimum, and the Forest of Dean must, therefore, either go out of business or be enabled somehow to bring its minimum up to an acceptable figure.

We suggest that to meet these cases, at all events for the time being, the sum of money which the Government promises should be used as a pool and administered, as such, by the conference or committee. Out of the working of this fund both parties may very well get just that experience which is necessary to solve this problem and provide a way of obviating the dangers and difficulties which lurk in the crude proposals of both. But, in the meantime, we cannot for a moment believe that the other trades will throw the country into confussion, because this difficult and intricate question cannot be settled in a few days or hours. It is a lamentable thing that this debate should have to go on, with the miners out and their Federation on a war-footing; and we had hoped that some means would have been discovered of enabling them to go back to work pending a settlement. But if that cannot be, there is no justification for increasing the trouble, and we have great confidence that the leaders of the Triple Alliance will continue to act wisely and moderately."

The Southern India Skin and Hides Merchants' Association has adopted a resolution urging the withdrawal, as from 1st May, restrictions against the shipment of tanned goat and sheep skins to Europe and America.

A LEAGUE OF SPIRIT.

GANDHI AND TAGORE.

While the whole world is at war, it is some comfort to hear even one voice, however still and small, persistently murmuring of peace. Amid the turmoil and shouting one may still catch the quiet words of an Indian pleading the cause of understanding, friendliness, and forbearance, as though they, and not devastating conflicts, were the most natural things in the world. In such a spirit it is that Rabindranath Tagore has been moving, almost silently, from country to country, and from hemisphere to hemisphere, insinuating his conception of an International University. He has received the kind of welcome that might have been expected for any Heavenly Visitant in the hell to which man has reduced mankind. Suspected as a seditious agitator, dogged by Government spies, impugned by official detraction, or, at the best, scornfully tolerated as an impracticable dreamer, he has trodden the well-worn and dolorous path of the spirit. But wherever he has been, in Europe or the United States, that one voice, however still and small, has persistently murmured of peace, and by his conception of an International University he has endeavoured to clear one thin track towards it.

The track leads up a Hill of Difficulty. At the outset it encounters the vast obstacle of official education imposed upon the Indian peoples by their English rulers. No one should make light of that system. It has given the "educated classes" of India a common tongue, by which they can understand each other, no matter from what Indian race they spring. It has fostered the sense of Indian unity and has enabled the educated Indian to move freely about the world. It has revealed to him the real wealth of English literature, and the peculiarities of English morality and custom. So long as our great political writers were admitted into the official curriculum, it encouraged the growth of freedom, and a belief in the advantages of self-government. But, after all, it is a relic of the complacent and self-satisfied Victorian age when our statesmen confidently expected that any people trained upon the English model would soon become as good as the English, and what human being could hope for more? We all know the result—the inevitable result—of a foreign culture imposed upon a race of widely different mind and habit. Some of us have known the educated Indian of twenty or thirty years ago—the sort of man who prided himself upon his power of writing classical English, of imitating the English in every way of composing verses in imitation of Swinburne or Shelley, and of pouring out English eloquence in the rolling periods of Gladstone, or still more antiquated orators. Under the pressure of an education that alone promised success, many became separated in thought and language from their own people; like that great jurist, Rash Behari Ghose, for instance, whose death was announced the other day. So intimate with English literature was he that his converse was a succession of quotations; so endued with English political thought that his speeches read like Pitt's; but he knew little of his country's mind, and could hardly address his fellow-countrymen in his native tongue.

Many of us have known that Indian whose mind was filled with fine passages from our poets and rhetoricians, and who poured out Burke, or Mill, or John Morley (not always to illustrate the consistency of the Secretary of State for India), but in whom we felt that too much had been crammed by heart, and we missed the perfect intimacy which comes only from the ancestral mind and mother's milk. To the present writer it was a pitiful sight to see a true Indian poet, as Professor of Literature in the Calcutta University, set to instruct Indian youths in the text of Tennyson's "Princess"—a work which the Indian tradition and whole aspect of life rendered them utterly incapable of discovering, not only such beauties as might possibly be found, but any sort or shadow of meaning. Lest we should be thought prejudiced against our system, we may quote the words of a highly educated Indian, thoroughly conversant with Western ways, both here and in the United States. Speaking to the Conference of All-India Students at Nagpur last December, Lala Lajpat Rai said:—

"You ought to remember that one of the greatest defects of the present educational system is that it enables you neither to think independently nor to act independently. . . . In my eyes honest patriotic work in road-repairing is infinitely superior to a Deputy Collector's post. . . . It is not the principal object of life to seek a career or to be an academic animal. Anybody who can speak English well considers himself to be an enlightened and great man. I have found many a fool among those who can read and speak excellent English. We ought to find the main purpose of life in education rather than see it in the fashion which places us upon a false pedestal."

Similarly, Robindranath Tagore himself writes of his own Western education that it made him feel like a tree not allowed to live its full life, but uprooted to be made into packing cases:—

"Mind," he continues in an unpublished pamphlet upon his own school at Bolpur, "when long deprived of its natural food of truth, and freedom of growth, develops an unnatural craving for success, and our students have fallen victims to the mania for success in examinations. The definition of this success is to be able to obtain the largest number of marks with the strictest economy of knowledge. It is a deliberate cultivation of disloyalty to truth, of intellectual dishonesty, of a foolishness by which mind is encouraged to rob itself. But as we are made to forget the existence of mind we are supremely happy in the result. We pass examinations and survive up into clerks, lawyers, police inspectors, and the young."

He shows that throughout India there is not a single University established in modern times where a foreign or a native-born student can properly become acquainted with the best products of the Indian mind. "For that we have to cross the sea and come to the doors of Germany and France." He appears to forget that amazing structure which one used to call "Jumboo's Joss-house" at the top of the Broad in Oxford. Or perhaps no one enters to seek the Vedic wisdom there. At all events, his complaint is natural, and because of this false ideal in a Western education imposed upon the Eastern mind—because of what Tagore elsewhere calls the "education of a prison-house"—various attempts have been made to restore the ancient Indian method in an extreme fulness. Such an attempt may be seen in the Gurukula near Hardwar, just where the holy Ganges issues in purity from the mountains. There, under the rules of the stricter sect in the Arya Samaj, crowds of Indian youth remain for the sixteen years from eight to twenty-five, protected from the feminine presence except for a mother's visit once a year; almost without intermission studying the Sanscrit grammar (learnt by heart for eight years) and the Vedic scriptures; dressed, fed, and trained upon the simplest ancient Indians lines. It was the same feeling of reaction against an alien method which prompted Mahatma Gandhi to reclare at a public meeting in Mirzapur Square last January:—

"I am thankful to modern civilization for teaching me that if I want India to rise to its highest height I must tell my countrymen frankly that, after years and years of experience of modern civilization, I have learnt one lesson from it, and that is that we must shun it at all costs. . . . I am here to tell my educated leaders that my experience of modern civilization worked at its best told me in emphatic terms in the year 1908: "God save India from that modern curse!" "

We all know to what a height of influence that reaction against our Western mind has brought Mahatma Gandhi—an influence almost omnipotent now over Mohammedans as well as Hindus. Even men who do not agree with his policy of Non-Co-operation, admit his power and his spiritual zeal. Rabindranath Tagore speaks of him as "the greatest of living men." Lajpat Rai, speaking in Bombay upon his return to India last year, exclaimed: "I challenge the whole world to produce another man like Mahatma Gandhi!" Most people recognize the power of the Non-Co-operation doctrine. Nearly all feel the attraction of a method so extreme so natural, and, in appearance, so free from violence. In a letter to the Duke of Connaught last February, Mahatma Gandhi wrote:—

"The people have understood the secret and the value of non-violence as they have never done before. He who runs may see that this is a religious and purifying movement. We are leaving off drink, we are trying to rid India of the curse of Untouchability. We are trying to throw off foreign tinsel splendor, and by reverting to the spinning-wheel reviving the ancient and the poetic simplicity of life. We hope thereby to sterilize the existing harmful institutions."

This idealism has kindled the whole of India as no political teaching has kindled her before, not even in the Swadeshi time of fifteen years ago. Mahatma Gandhi is a Jain, and as such is opposed to violence of any kind, and too scrupulous of life to kill the tiniest insect. But yet is not Non-Co-operation—the Boycott, the "Sending to Coventry" upon an enormous scale—in itself a kind of mental and moral violence? What schoolboy would not rather be battered every day than "barred"? To hold no communication with the ruling race is a vengeance more terrible than rebellion, and Rabindranath Tagore seems to show a truer zeal for peace and goodwill by founding an International University in which even the English will be welcomed among the other Europeans. The University is gradually growing out of the school which Tagore founded himself some twenty years ago near Bolpur, a hundred miles north of Calcutta, in healthy, beautiful, though barren surroundings, remote from the disturbance of towns. It is called "Santiniketan," or "The Home of Peace," and there the restless European may slowly, and amid the natural scenes, absorb whatever may be permanent or of value to his own soul in the wisdom, music, and arts of the Indian East, while unconsciously diffusing the best thought and mental methods of his home. Nor is the University merely an institute for books and learning. It co-operates with the villages around to cultivate the land, breed the sacred cattle, spin clothes, crush oil from the oil-seeds, and produce the few other products needed here below by man. By man and woman! For women students are admitted on equal terms, an incalculable advance for India; and Tagore's next step is to build one resident house for the men who will come from Europe and one for the women. In such an endeavor lies the way of peace. For, as he says, "the mission of education is to help us realize the inner principle of unity in all the knowledge and activities of our social and spiritual being."—"The Nation."

The Madras Presidency Postmen's Union have passed a resolution that the Committee appointed in January last by the general body meeting of the Association be requested to take urgent steps in the matter of their salaries and privileges.

The strike of the B. O. C. and Messrs. Bulluck Brothers continued to-day, the thirteenth day of the strike from the commencement.

A WARNING TO N. C.O.'S

STORY OF A CHEAT.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, Principal, National Muslim University, Aligarh, wires from Aligarh under date May 3:—

It has been brought to my notice that one Ghulam Mohammad is collecting funds in the disrtict of Jubbulpore and says that he was a drill instructor in the National Muslim University and that he has been deputed by me and Mahatma Gandhi to collect funds. There is no truth whatever in the statement. One Ghulam Mohammad certainly visited me at Aligarh last December and related a terrible story of persecution, alleged to have been practised in Persia on his brother, himself and about a dozen companions in the British-Indian Army because of their refusal to fight against Mussulmans.

As I was proceeding to Nagpur for the Congress, and Muslim League and the Khilafat Conference I took him with me and arranged that he should be able to tell his story there in his own words. Before leaving Nagpur, he was given a sum of money more than sufficient to take him home to Shahpur district in the Punjab and it was also arranged that if his story proved true, the District Khilafat Committee should make necessary provision for the marriage of the daughter of his brother, who according to him, had been court-martialed and shot at Shiraz. Instead of his proceeding home and presenting himself to the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee at Sargoda, Ghulam Mohammad was seen to get down at some station, quite close to Nagpur and when asked why he did so, he stated that he had no money to get home. Thereupon several passengers, who had heard his story took him with them to Jubbulpore and gave a small contribution amounting in all to about Rs. 40 to enable him to go home. Nevertheless, on his way to the north, Ghulam Mohamad collected some more money at Delhi and he was last heard of at Ajmer, probably still collecting money.

NO TRACE OF HIM.

Soon after I come to know of the deception he practised on his fellow-passengers at Jubbulpure caused enquiries to be made in Shahpur district, but could find no trace of him and from all accounts if appeared that he was certainly out to cheat. Now that he has once more been heard of at Jubbulpore I consider it necessary to warn the public against him and to contradict the statement that he was a drill instructor in the National Muslim University or that he has been deputed by the Mahatamaji or myself to collect funds. I have sent out no agents to collect funds and any one representing himself as my agent for this purpose may safely be taken to be a cheat.

MIXED SPIRITS.

A MERTHYR HOTEL PUT TO MANY USES.

Justices Darling and Avory, in a King's Bench Divisional Court, heard interesting arguments in connection with a rule calling on the Licensing Justices of Merthyr Tydvil to show cause why they should not quash a certificate granted by them for the rebuilding of premises called the Angel Hotel, Merthyr. The ground on which the rule was granted was that by their certificate the justices had consented to the granting of a licence to premises which had not before been used as licensed premises.

Appearing for the justices, Mr. Wootten, K.C., explained that the licence was about forty years old.

The building in which the licensed premises called the Angel Hotel Vaults were situated had until recently been divided into shops and private and public rooms. For instance, one room was used as a furniture shop, another room as a dancing academy, another was for meetings of a religious nature and for schblastic classes; then there was a recruiting office, a meeting room of the local branch of the Miners' Federation, a ping-pong saloon, while the two halls were rented by the Rechabites Order and a body of Spiritualists.

Mr. Justice Avory: Is there a door leading from the Spiritualists' hall to the place where spirits are sold? (Laughter.)

Counsel said he believed there was, but it was locked. His point was that the justices had not gone wrong, for the place was to be reconstructed into a good class hotel.

In opposing the justices' certificate, Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C., said if the rebuilding was allowed, the licence would be extended to parts of the building where hitherto on Sundays religious meetings had been held.

Mr. Justice Darling: I notice the place is called the Angel Hotel. You want to divide it between fallen angels and angels who have not fallen. (Laughter.) You might call one part of the building Michael and the other Beelzebub. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Matthews agreed that the door between the vaults and the rest of the place had been kept locked, but, according to his friend, Mr. Wootten, things were different in Wales.

Mr. Justice Darling: Do you mean that in Wales people can go through doors, even though they are locked?

Mr. Justice Avory: The answer to that is that apparently on Sundays they can. (Laughter.)

Mr. Matthews: Passing through keyholes seems nowadays to be a statutory means of making money. (Laughter.)

The Court held that from the first the licence had been granted to the Angel Hotel as a whole, and the certificate of the justices granted no more than an actuation of licensed premises. In the circumstances, said Mr. Justice Darling, it seemed that the people who met on Sundays for religious purposes had technically met on licensed premises, and a breach of the licensing laws had been committed, but he could well imagine that the Chief Constable would not act in such a case without creating much public laughter.—"Westminster Gazette."

The mail steamer Lama arrived on Sunday morning from Rangoon and anchored alongside the jetty, instead of remaining in the midstream as usual. No boats and coollies have yet been available for discharging the cargo, and jetty workmen have also refused to work.

HORRORS OF PEACE.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN MESPOT.

TREATED AS "WORSE THAN DOGS."

N. C. O. THEIR ONLY HOPE.

PATHETIC APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

"Young India" publishes the following from a correspondent in Mesopotamia:—

"Dear Sir,—We have written you several letters, but it seems none has reached you. Indian, of all ranks and grades serving in Mesopotamia are in a more pitiable condition than our bretheren in Africa and Guiana for whom you have done so much. We are nearer home, but there is none to help us, our treatment by the British and Arabs are worse than that of dogs, being in Military service we have no chance of appeal or complaint.

If you can start No-co-operation here, Government may be coerced in a day what they would not have given in India in a decade. Without us work cannot be carried out here, by constant and systematic ill-treatment, we are afraid, we are losing even the capacity of resenting. We are worse than slaves here. I give here a few instances out of thousands to enable you to sympathize with us and to do something for us.

1. Before we came here we were given several promises but very few of them are fulfilled.

2. We are entitled to one month's leave in a year but that there are people who are serving since 1916 have not given even one day's leave.

3. Arrears pay of followers as a rule are pocketed in their respective depots in India.

4. People are compelled to renew their agreements by criminalism, conditions, and false hopes.

5. People are unnecessarily harassed in the Rest Camp while waiting for the passage, even the clerks have to do menial works as road—making etc. While waiting for passage, some are waiting since October 1920.

6. The members of the Jail Corps are made to do even sweeper's work, there are several Brahmins and other high class Hindus who are doing the dirty work against their will.

7. People are recruited in India as Hospital orderlies etc. but when they come here they find that they are to clean latrines; when recruited for Sanitary Section they are told that they shall have to do dusting etc. but they are latrine cleaners. There are hundreds of highclass people doing this work.

8. With the authorities the religion of Indians does not count, there are several cases in which Mahomadans are burnt by Hindus and Hindus have been buried by Mahomedans etc. When protest has been made the usual reply "It is Field Service" what does when man is dead.

9. There are several Indian Chaplains to look after the Indian Christians but there is no Brahmin priest or Moulvi for the Hindus and Mahomedans. By what regulations Indian Chaplains have been pointed and are paid by the Indian Tax Payers:

10. That there is one Indian Chaplain Rev. Waris Din of Lahore whose business is to visit units and mislead people. In one of his lectures he said that in the Punjab there is only one loyal man that is he himself and that Indians should not go back to India as there are troubles awaiting them. This was brought to the notice of the authorities who have conferred on him M. B. E. for frightening men to remain here.

11. One Mr. Sheshiyer B.A. happened to displease his officers, who to humiliate him asked before others "well Babu are not people of your education and standing cleaning our boots in India? Why then you take abusive words so ill?

12. Mr. Roberts an Indian Christian Store-keeper, on the strength of an annoymous letter was given 30 stripes and reduced to a labourer. He was a head-master of one English school in India.

13. Mr. Gaikwad 2nd, clerk, on a false charge was given 25 stripes, after receiving 12 he fell unconscious and had to be sent back to India as invalided. We hear he has since died.

14. Londhe of Ahmadanagar, was kicked by his officer and he died, his body was thrown into the river which was not allowed to be recovered and quietly burnt at night.

15. Overseer Basan Singh, and Ram Dittamal for no fault of theirs were severely kicked and beaten by the Arab-Police and Civilians in the Bazaar but they had no redress. The British authorities told them that they do well to remember that they are living in the country of the Arabs so they must be prepared for such things. These two gentlemen were put up in the Police lock-up.

Our only hope is in you. You must save us from all such indignities and ill-treatment. If Indians in Mesopotamia are sure of your support they may present a bold front. Please send someone to help us here or get us recalled at once.

BANDITS' NIGHT CAROUSE.

Madame Pensard Astruc, an artist, residing at Creteil, near Paris informed the police in mail week that during last night armed bandits broke into her villa, gagged and bound her and her maid servant. They seized all food and liquor in the house and caroused throughout the night. At daybreak they decamped with 3,800 francs in cash and jewellery said to be worth thirty thousand francs. Before leaving the thieves freed the maid servant, who then liberated her mistress. The police are inquiring into the matter.

ALLIES AND GERMANY.

FOREBODINGS OF DISASTER IN EUROPE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" writes in mail week.

"Even with the preoccupation of domestic affairs of the utmost gravity, the greatest possible attention should be paid to the many signs of the coming crisis in Europe, which will be far more serious than any through which we have passed since the war. Some terrible decisions will shortly have to be taken.

It is useless to disguise the fact that when Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the application of sanctions to Germany for a rather general insidious useless he definitely abandoned the policy of France, and doubtless of England in a path from which there is henceforward no retreat. If it was ever thought that the fresh occupation of German towns and the imposition of fiscal penalties were acts complete in themselves, a tremendous mistake was made. In reality the Dusseldorf decision was only the beginning of a new policy that cannot easily be abandoned, that must go on and on. An impetus was given to the doctrine of coercion. If the French view is right, if the putting of pressure on Germany will ultimately compell Germany to yield to Allied demands (and give her the meane of fulfilling Allied demands) then all will be well that ends well. But if perchance the French theory is wrong then we have set in motion forces that will not stop until disaster overtakes Europe.

Before M. Briand made his speech I was convinced from conversation in diplomatic circles that France meant to carry out the policy of sanctions to its logical conclusion. That is the only thing to do with any policy. It was a sort of open secret in certain quarters that the military and financial operations in Germany only constituted the first steps in a vast if vague programme. The further France and England engage themselves in this way the further they will be found to proceed.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The blunt truth is that a new and formidable epoch has begun. For over a year we have been negotiating. That came to be the Millerand methods, however distasteful it was to him in the beginning. Now this method is thrown over. The Briand method for better or worse, is the method of force. There is no going back on what has been done there is no halting half way, unless feebleness ending in fiasco is to be shown. Perhaps it would have been better to wait till May 1 before taking drastic steps. Certainly less drastic steps cannot be taken after May 1 than before—more drastic steps must necessarily be taken. Thus bad begins but worse remains behind.

France relies on England to support her whole-heartedly in her demands on Germany. England has committed herself to a line of conduct. She cannot part company with France now. The dilemma as it is preparing itself—as anybody might have seen it would prepare itself at the time of the London Conference—is a choice between the application of more and more stringent penalties and the desertion of our Allies to whom we pledged ourselves when we consented to the original application of sanctions. It is not a comfortable alternative. But then we knew we should be faced with it when we started on this road.

'For a long time England seemed to be opposed to the system of sanction. She held back France. Mr. Millerand and M. Leygues had a tough job to hold back the execrated Parliament. M. Briand would certainly have had a still tougher job. But he chose not to try. He demanded and obtained in face of the recalcitrancy of Dr. Simons at London, punitive measures. They do not seem to be otherwise successful, but at least they are successful in having consolidated all French political opinion so that now no one dare suggest anything but the application of still stronger sanctions until something rather ill-defined happens. What is that something?

So far as it can be expressed it certainly includes the payment by Germany of the balance of the 20 millards owing on May 1 and the acceptance (apparently with guarantees) of the French demands whether for the full amount as determined by the Reparations Commission or whether for a reduced demand incorporated in a concordat.

A DARK OUT-LOOK.

How can a modus vivendi be reached? The more one examines the problem now, having regard to the French temper and the French political triumph, the more hopeless seems to be any prospect of avoiding a deeper plunge into the unknown dangers of successive and unbounded sanctions. If one could be sure that the policy would produce a reasonable of rare and refreshing fruit it would not be necessary to regret the public announcement of M. Briand, which left no loophole for retreat. The trouble is that one does not even know what would be regarded as satisfactory. Indeed, the success of sanctions would mean their perpetual employment, while the failure of sanctions would mean their increasing severity. It is a gamble in which winnings are an encouragement and losing a desperate game. In any case, the spirit which is represented by sanctions as distinct from the spirit which is represented by negotiations has now got its head. A new orientation has been given to European affairs.

Everywhere there is applause for the clear-cut declaration of M. Braid. His speech is extremely important, because it is so unequivocal and because it obtains the almost unanimous support of Parliament. When M. Briand took office he was in an extremely weak position. Now he is in an extremely strong position. Parodying Danton, he seems to exclaim: "Des sanctions, encore des sanctions, toujours des sanctions!" M. Briand apparently agrees that the practical value of the first instalment of sanctions does not amount to very much. But they indicate the Allied sentiment and presage other penalties.

What is the exact expectation of the French? Taking M. Briand's speech in conjunction with remarks which have recently been made to me, it is thought that by applying pressure to German capitalists you will compel them to disgorge part of their wealth for fear lest Bolshevism or something equally dreadful sweeps away the whole of their wealth. In Germany there is the paradox of a Government which pleads poverty while many German citizens are immensely wealthy. Germany is poor, but Germans are rich. Obviously it is dangerous to begin to attack private property and private capital. The principle may well be extended. Still, the idea is that if we can only make the Stinnesses of Germany suffer they will no longer be able to take refuge behind a mere camouflage of a Government but will be bound to produce effective schemes.

The principal scheme which is being discussed just now is the scheme of "participations." German companies should allow the Allies to take a proportion of their profits. Whether this should be done by confiscating for the benefit of the Allies blocks of shares, or by creating fresh slabs of shares for the Allies, and thus watering the capital or by giving the Allies a percentage of profits without holding shares or having any voice in the company (the latter method would probably lend itself to evasion) remains to be decided. The chief troubles as it appears to me is that these profits would be paid in paper marks. As a modality, however, it may be worth examination."

A TRIP TO THE MOON.

Commenting on the proposed trip to the moon by Prof. Goddard the "Westminster Gazette" says:—

Professor Goddard, who is delaying his flight to the moon because the money for his experiment is not forthcoming, has no sympathy from us. We should feel that the time for sympathy had come when he had the money, and was expected to carry out the arrangements for departure. Adventures of this kind have hazards that do not end with the leaving of the earth. What reception is the intrepid explorer to have when he reaches the moon? If the general theory regarding the satellite is sound there would be no reception at all, and no means of raising the money to get back. No great addition to human knowledge is made by shooting a professor into space and losing him there. He might have wonderful experiences, but he would not be able to tell anything of them, and the subscribers to the enterprise would feel that they had lost their money as well as their sage. Jules Verne got over the main difficulty by never allowing his savants to reach the moon, and we can wish Professor Goddard as happy a fate when the money is forthcoming that sceptical millionaries withhold.

HOW TO BE A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Ross, of Ramscraigs, Dunbeath, Caithness, whose death at the age of close upon 102 years has just taken place, was an extraordinary woman. To within four days of her death she had never been indisposed. She had never called in a doctor professionally, and never tasted medicine.

The outstanding idea in her philosophy of life was that old age came only to those who went meeting it. She herself scorned it successfully. Her panacea was cheerfulness, and her cheerfulness was got in brightening the lives of others. Her obsequies were of a kind calculated to do the highest honour to her memory. For several miles between her home and her last resting place at Berriedale her remains were carried on the shoulders of the men of a wide district along the east coast the county.

WARRIORS 850 YEARS OLD.

Fifteen skeletons have been discovered at Willingdon Hill, Eastbourne, during excavations for road widening, telegraphs a "Daily Chronicle" correspondent. An iron dagger was also found.

It is thought that the remains are those of warriors buried after the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The hill is situated near Pevensey Bay, where William the Conqueror landed.

Twelve years ago, when similar discoveries were made, daggers were found in ribs and spear-heads in skulls.

"WORLD'S MOST USELESS LIBRARY?"

Which is the most useless library in the world? The question is suggested by the experience of a French man of letters who desired to consult some works in the remarkable Library of the Romantic Movement of which the French Academy has charge at Chantiliy. He could not obtain permission to enter the door until he had explained exactly what he wanted to look at—a difficult task, since there is no catalogue! At the end of negotiations which were spun out for six months he obtained leave to spend one day in the library, which is only open from ten to three, with an interval for lunch. Then he encountered two cast-iron rules: the one that any article based on his researches must be submitted to a committee before publication; the other that he must copy nothing, and take no notes.—The "Westminister Gazette."

The Conference of Directors of Industries and Ministers of local-governments in charge of Industries will be held in Simla on Monday, the 23rd instant.

District orders issued by Officer Commanding Bombay District state: It is notified that a separate Military Accounts Office for the Bombay District has been formed at Poona. All correspondence, etc., on Military Accounts matters including those pertaining to Military Works, Arsenals, Medical Store Depots, Grass Farms, etc., situated within the Bombay District Area, should therefore be addressed to the C.M.A., Bombay District, Poona.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

SUKKUR INCOME-TAX GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the beginning of February last on the 3rd, when the Commissioner in Sind, the administrative head of the Province, Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., arrived at Sukkur on his annual tour, the discontent over the method and procedure adopted by Income-tax official in assessing the tax and hearing appeals against the assessment, was so intense and universal that the town adopted *hartal* as an expression of their protest against the *zulum*." I am ordinary much in contact with the townspeople and knew their grievances mostly genuine, first-hand. I sought an interview with the Commissioner and spoke to him about the reprehensible administration in assessment and appeals and about the woeful ignorance of untrained officers to do the work—officers who had little knowledge of account-keeping. I brought to his notice the "farce of appeals" to the Income-tax Commissioner, who, anomalous enough, was a man of Mamlatdars' grade temporarily appointed as a Deputy Collector to hear appeals against the assessment of an officer who was a permanent Deputy Collector high up in the service and under whom he may on revision may at any time be placed. This farce was enacted at the expense of the assessees whose appeals he dismissed. The Commissioner admitted the anomaly, which had lasted over six months to be noticed.

I am sending herewith to you the note that I sent to him after the interview pending the chief grievances of the people of a very serious nature. I was informed by him that it had been forwarded to the new European Income-tax Commissioner, a special officer appointed for the whole province. What has become of the note not known to me—nor what report the Income-tax Commissioner has submitted to the Commissioner in Sind. Till now, no change has been made either in the method of assessment or incidence. The discontent is on the increase, due to the dilatoriness of the powers that be in redressing grievances and the persistence in the objectionable and arbitrary methods still being employed in the assessment. This dilatoriness and negligence engenders despair—people grow desperate. Income-tax is a subject on which it is easy to work up people's feelings, and if it is administered with little care, there is no surprise that people get desperate.

I am sending this to you for publication so late because the press communiqué of the Commissioner in Sind himself is being systematically disregarded till now, an indication of his powerlessness in the matter and because I am desirous that the Government of Bombay should know the discontent with which through a faulty administration, nearly the whole of the Province is seething, and because no serious attempt is being made to remedy the situation; it is a matter in which it is the Government's duty to look into early, before the volume of discontent assumes heavy proportions.—Yours, etc.,

B. G. PAHALAJANI.

Sukkur, Sind.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the suggestions put forward by Mr. S. B. Billimoria about improving the market value of 3½ per cent. G. P. notes. As facts stand the present holders of the said securities are in majority of cases not the original holders. The original holders did dispose off their holdings as soon as the prices declined, therefore if the suggestions as put forward by Mr. Billimoria are to be adopted it will only go to help the new investors in such notes who have purchased when the prices were at its lowest.

A question was recently asked in Parliament by Lieut.-Col. A. Murray whether the Chancellor of Exchequer will accept War Loan stock at the price of issue for purposes of payment of income-tax in the case of those individuals who can prove that they are original holders of the stock. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Chamberlain) replied, "No, Sir, I cannot agree to give subscribers to War Loans an uncovenanted benefit outside the terms of the various prospectuses for which the taxpayer has received no corresponding consideration."

From the above Mr. Billimoria will see that the terms for loans issued by public bodies, with a view to avoid injustice, should be strictly adhered to. I hope Mr. Billimoria will be good enough to enlighten the public and find out ways and means, whereby his suggestions could be worked out with equity.—Yours, etc.,

D.

Bombay, May 4.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert the following in your widely circulated paper.

There is a strong rumour current now-a-days that the Directorate of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is out for reducing the share capital of the Company and thereby relieving the shareholders of their further liabilities in respect of their holdings. The abnormally low quotations for these shares since the rumour is afloat have shown tendency to improve in the share market and every day sees the rates a point or two upwards.

Really clever men have clever ways of dealing and this action on the part of Directors deserves compliments in as much as it saves the shareholders from incurring any further loss in a concern which it is expected to have very little or no prospects in view in future. Moreover, mere reduction of capital does not put the Company in a better financial position. Let the Directors be assured that the steamship Lovalty affairs are very well-known to the public and much more to the shareholders of the Scindia Company so that any attempt, if it is made, to throw dust into their eyes by alluring them to wilow-the-wisps and offering them sugar-coated pills to swallow, the contents of which are not known, would be as futile as expecting profit out of adverse balances of trade. The assurances given in glowing terms by the Chairman of the last general meeting are ringing quite afresh in their ears and they will not rest satisfied unless and until they get the detailed and convincing explanations about the Palace Shipping Company's report and the income tax paid in England. Monies invested by helpless widows and ignorant folk of the country in all good faith and trust of some of the business luminaries of this city, who have joined their good names with this concern, would claim money and money's worth alone. Anything short of it through lack of proper business acumen or otherwise would hardly be tolerable.

Six new steamers have been purchased by the Company as published in the last report and it is said that four steamers out of this lot have been chartered. The Directors would do well to inform the shareholders in their next statement of account whether they are working at a profit and if so whether the income earned out of same would cover the heavy and irreparable losses on the Loyalty as the report goes. There are certain explanations to be demanded as regards accounts but I would like to reserve them for the next general meeting. I wish those who are sailing in the same boat with me and have their interest vested in the well-being of the Company would fully support me and let me know their minds through the columns of your paper.—Yours etc.

SHAREHOLDER.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leaderette in the issue of the 28th regarding the Tilak Swaraj Fund was all that could be desired and on the top of that a statement of account from Mr. L. R. Tersi has already shown to the public what money has been received and how much has been spent. Looking to the expense I really give credit to the economic way of Mr. Tersi in which he has managed the business but I cannot refrain from saying that the credit side is rather very poor. If one were to think that out of the population of about 12 lakhs Rs. 57,000 have only been received for a noble cause like Bhagwan Tilak Swaraj Fund. Surely Bombay has not in such a short time forgotten what that selfless noble Rishi did for the motherland and specially when he passed his last hours in this big town where both the rich and the poor are many. Unfortunately memory of the public is said to be very short and this is the proof of the same because if one were to take back one's memory to 1st of August 1920 and remember the thundering storm, heavy rain, wet bodies without caps and without umbrellas and besides without even shoes one thinks that the noble soul whose remains were carried on the shoulders of his admirers would never be forgotten and will ever find a room in the tender hearts of his countrymen. But alas! This expectation is or rather has been falsified by this paltry donation to his fund. If every one of the persons who went to pay their last respect to the Lokmanya on the Chowpati sand were to contribute at least one rupee I am sure fiftyseven thousand would have been many thousand times fiftyseven thousands.

I have only a few more words in this connection and then I have done. I have noticed that the fund is fund of the Swaraj Sabha and is deposited here, there, and everywhere. I would request the Honorary Treasurer and the Executive Committee to take special pain when depositing the money with any Bank and make it a point that not a pie of this does go to any other Bank except the one which is purely Indian. The following list of Indian Banks may be of some help with some of my humble criticism.

1 Bank of India. This is really a good Bank and has establish-reputation but is managed by non-Indians.
2 Central Bank. A purely Indian and one of the most successfully managed Banks but one cannot forget the attitude of the management at Jheria towards reception of Mahatma Gandhi at that place but any way at Head Office there is a successful Parsee at the Head.
3 Tata Industrial Bank. Of course really a good Bank with multi-millionaires at Tata at its back but managed by non-Indians.
4 The Morvi Bank. The present Bankers of Swaraj Sabha. Surely an Indian Bank but anti-non-cooperative element, if one were only to go through the speech delivered by the Agent at Delhi the other day.
5 Punjab National Bank. There can be no doubt that this a well managed Indian Bank and deserves Indian patriotism.
6 Industrial and Exchange Bank of India. Though newly started but within a short time it seems to have done wonderfully well and management is purely Indian and National.

I hope that the Treasurer and other officers of the Swaraj Sabha will encourage Indian enterprise if they want encouragement at the hands of Indians. Of course they ought to make full enquiries about the Institution before they invest their money in.—Yours, etc

"One Charmed With
N. V. N. C."

Girgaum, May 3.

RENT OF NEW BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The many and various difficulties suggested by you in the "Notes of the Day" columns of your paper against the fixing of rents of newly built houses in Bombay are not groundless. Any artificial check placed on the rents of the newly built houses is sure to do a world of mischief as the public have realised to their bitter regret in a similar and more complicated problem of stabilising the "exchange problem". Had the exchange been left to the sliding scale of the law of demand and supply, India would not have been poorer to-day by several crores. To those who care to observe the daily columns of "To be Let", it will be evident that the universal law of demand and supply is already in operation and the rents of newly built houses are automatically going down as new buildings are cropping up in every part of our city. The slightest restrictions coming into operation on the investors in this channel of city-house-suppliers would immediately divert the future builders to invest their moneys in other more profitable trades. It is open to the State and Municipal and Improvement Trust and Port Trust bodies to enter into open competition with private investors, and to erect new buildings and rent them out at moderate rents, and thus immediately relieve the crying need of the city, and nobody will have anything to say against this sane course being adopted. Restrictions will also open a door to corruptions and litigation. With the advent of the Bombay Development Scheme, any measure to regulate the rents of new buildings would be found superfluous. Private investors alone are not guilty of profiteering, but Public bodies like the Bombay Port Trust and the Improvement Trust are equally responsible in creating the present acute state of dearth of houses at moderate rents, and it appears that the Committee of the Bombay Development Scheme are equally keen on profiteering. A restraint placed on these semi-official bodies would soon help to relieve the congestion rather than imposing any terms on private investors.—Yours, etc.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Prag Mahal, Bombay, April 30.

A LEAGUE OF ORIENTAL PEOPLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appeal to Indians, both Hindus and Mahomedans, made by Mr. Halil Halid in his letter to Mr. Kaderbhoy which you published recently to unite and work not only for India but the entire orient, deserves the most careful attention and thought of all thinking people in India of whatever caste, colour or creed. Not only India but the whole of Asia, nay the whole of the world is passing through perhaps the most critical period of its history, and one of the foremost demands of the new situation that is rising is the Union of Asiatic Peoples against the aggressive aggrandizement of the Western Nations which are all one in their attack on Asia. For sheer self-defence and self-preservation this is required of the Asiatic Nations, and the sooner they unite in this great task the better for them. To this end India can contribute much inasmuch as in it are found representatives of all races and religious of Asia, a fact which makes it a miniature or a minor Asia and thus represent the Orient in an especial degree. The Parsees, the Jews, the Christians, the Moslems and the Hindus all who have found a hospitable home in this great land are called now to a larger ministry, a ministry to the entire orient and then through the all-round uplift of the Orient to the occident also, and to miss this is to miss the glorious destiny of India and Asia. The present movement of Non-co-operation which has done so much towards bringing a true Hindu-Moslem unity can not but find its legitimate development in a complete Co-operation of all the peoples not only of India but of the whole of Asia as well. A beginning to this great consummation can be made in India and I hasten to add my voice to the appeal made by Mr. Halil Halid of Turkistan to the Moslems of India to take the lead in the matter and to devise such means as might lead to the ultimate unification of the entire orient. In any true and just scheme of such Oriental comprehension the Hindus are bound to follow the Moslems, and the Parsees and the Jews as well and as for Asiatic Christians I should see no greater destiny than to be true servants of the Orient in the spirit of Him, the Prince of Orientals, who came to serve and not to be served.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL C. PAREKH.

Karla, May 3.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to learn from the Bar Notes in to-day's "Chronicle" that something is at last going to be done to put a stop to the scandalous state of affairs at the High Court. I myself have been a victim of this "happy family" of senior and junior members of the Bar, or as the writer of your column calls it, the Caucus. In my case the matter had been taken to such an extreme, by unnecessary postponements being taken by counsel to suit their own convenience, and by unfair pressure being brought to bear upon me to agree to arbitration outside the Court—the fat fees of course remaining in their pockets—that I had actually to do without the services of my counsel although I had paid him his fees, and had to appear in person and plead my own case. And when this was done, some of the members of this happy family had the goodness to instigate the junior who was appearing against me to tell the Court that the Bar objected to my (a mere layman) being allowed to sit at the table! Of course the learned judge had the gracefulness to treat this objection with the contempt it deserved. Any man of ordinary intelligence could see that the nature of the suit necessitated reference to intricate plans, documents and books, which would not at all have been possible without the convenience of a table. But that was *their* way of maintaining the prestige of the Bar! I do hope, however, the Bar Association will teach them the *real* way of maintaining it.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. DAVAR.

May 4.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

NAGPUR FIRING.

VICTIM'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 4.

The commission appointed by the Congress Committee to enquire into circumstances under which the mob was fired on 28th March last examined Ganpati Hariram Koshti who stated that while he was going to the market to purchase vegetable he saw some people standing and joined them. At first, there was blank firing as he saw nobody falling. He was wounded at his right hand. The crowd was fired without previous warning for having cried 'Gandhi ki Jai.' There was no stone throwing and people had no lathies. There were crowds of people of about 10 or 15 standing as sight seers. Morba Hariram Koshti corroborating the above evidence stated that at first there was blank firing and he received buck shot wounds in his right foot. Witness showed marks of the wounds to the members. Abdul Kadir stated that he was wounded by a bullet shot at Tahsil Cross by firing of Sub-Inspector Attaulakhan and his party who were returning to Police Kotwala walking. Replying to Mr. Golwalkar, witness stated that there was no crowd. There was only ordinary traffic. He went to a shop to purchase sugar.

At this stage Doctor Cholkar who came to hear evidence of the witnesses was greeted by people.

14 YEARS' BOY FIRED UPON.

Maroti Chimanya Koshti stated that near Rajaram Theatre he was wounded at his left thigh by a bullet fired by a stout well built Mahomedan Daroga whom witness did not know. Replying to Mr. Anne witness stated that he went there to purchase some article. There was no crowd pursuing police Daroga and his party. Balaji Burad stated that he was wounded in chest left side opposite Rajaram Theatre by a bullet shot fired by Attaulakhan aiming at him without any cause and justification. Replying to Mr. Deshmukh witness stated that he went to purchase bamboos. There was no crowd pursuing Attaulakhan and his party and there were no specific cries. Upashya Ramji Koshti stated that Attaulakhan fired a shot aiming at Balaji Burad and he also fired another shot by which one boy Harischandra aged 14 died near the Rajaram Theatre while he was fetching water from the nearest pipe. Replying to Mr. Anne the witness stated that Attaulakhan took a turn and fired at Harischandra. He was surprised as to why Attaulakhan was firing at the innocent people. One Sitaram stated that he was an eye witness that Harischandra died of the bullet shot fired by Attaulakhan while he was fetching water from a pipe from inside the Rajaram Theatre.

The Commission examined 57 witnesses and there are 10 or 12 to be examined today.

DARJEELING NEWS

PUBLIC MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, May 3.

Hartal was observed here yesterday on account of the arrests of two youths on the charge of obstructing a cobbler who wished to visit a liquor shop. The case was withdrawn subsequently.

The Deputy Commissioner today issued notice under section 144 Cr. P. Code prohibiting public meetings in Darjeeling for one week.

COWARDLY BEHAVIOUR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While going to Mazagon in a tram car from Grant Road at about 11-30 this morning I happened to witness a similar instance of an "ill-bred cad" at J. J. Hospital who tried to get in the car from the front passage where the driver of the car stands. The driver No. 635, according to the rules and regulations of the Company objected to his coming in from that side. He in return got some blows and slaps on his face and the 'Sahib' entered in by the same door and took his seat in the car safely!

The poor driver informed the Controller of the tram cars at J. J. Hospital junction who looking at the 'Sahib' walked off calmly perhaps taking down his name.—Yours, etc.,

"EYE-WITNESS."

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Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSES.

TELEPHONE TALKS.

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENTS.

The Washington correspondent of the "Daily Mail" has had a telephone conversation with persons in Havana and with the radi-operator in Catalina, the picturesque island in the Pacific off Los Angeles. The message to which he listened passed through 11g miles of deep sea cable, connecting Havana and Key West in Florida, thence over land wires connecting the chief towns of the Atlantic seaboard with New York, Chicago, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles; and from Los Angeles by wireless to Catalina, 29 miles from the mainland. The total distance was 5,561 miles.

During the afternoon President Harding had a telephonic talk over the new deep sea cable with President Menocal of Cuba, members of the United States Cabinet and with members of the Cuban Cabinet. General Pershing talked with the Cuban Minister of War and Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State with the Cuban Foreign Secretary. Then in quick succession a trans-continental roll call was taken, and the listeners heard voices responding with military precision from 26 towns in 19 States over a distance of nearly 6,000 miles.

Colonel John J. Carty, vice-president and chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to whose genius the demonstration owes its success, stated that the conversation, given the same telephonic equipment, might just as easily have been conducted between London and Calcutta via Paris, Constantinople and Bombay. He said that if deep-sea cable and wireless were eliminated the conservations could have been heard with exactly the same clearness over 10,000 miles of land wires weighing 435 pounds per mile, equipped with telephone repeaters and other apparatus used in the United States.

This means that it is possible to-day for London to talk with Capetown, with Calcutta, or even with Hongkong and Peking via Calcutta.

THE MINER OF TO-DAY.

A correspondent writes in the "Daily News":—

To the finest minds amongst the miners a deep feeling of disgust has been left by the spectacle of the spirit of violence underlying the precautionary measures of the past few days.

Violence and lawlessness are far removed from the mind of the ordinary miner of to-day; the intelligent young miner you meet in the streets of our town has a contempt for the principle.

Thirty years ago the business men of my own town of Mansfield were dressed as they are to-day, their manners were the same, as were also their intelligence and their education. The same thing may be said of the professional classes also. Where is the imposing dignity of the clergyman? It is still there, but it has suffered much by comparison, for his intelligence is no higher and his library is no bigger than it was thirty years ago, and, on the average, his choice in literature has not changed. But what of the miner?

Thirty years ago the collier knew little or nothing about books beyond the Bible and its commentaries; he had not even heard the names of Spencer or Huxley or Darwin, so terrible was the prejudice in supposedly learned circles against these men. But now their names are more familiar amongst miners than are the names of popular novelists, and the works of thinkers have a far more ready sale. The number of miners who have read more than merely something of the great thinkers is, in this district, incredible. One may often hear them mention Rousseau, Montaigne, and even Buckle, and the name of Gibbon is almost familiar amongst them. It is no uncommon thing to find a miner with a library quite as voluminous as the local minister's.

B. I. BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

The Statutory Meeting of the above Corporation was held on Monday, the 2nd instant, Mr. Moreshwar Wishwanath Pradhan, presiding. The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Report, in the course of his speech said:—

Gentlemen, along with the universal whirlwind, our Corporation had also to go through the storm and it will be no smalf pleasure to you to realise that after all by the Grace of God the Corporation is now in to take its part both in the commercial and industrial development of this vast country. The present transitional period of India has made room for many a Banking Corporation and the peculiarity of the industrial policy of the Corporation is, that the Capital, the Labour, and the Raw Material is to be Indian and the finished goods are to be made in India by attracting to India the technology of the West. It is on this account that the Corporation will accept what are called the Industrial Deposits. These Industrial Deposits will enable many an enterprising man to take his share in the rapid conversion of this City into what is to be called Greater Bombay. Such Banking facilities ought also to encourage the cottage Industries which are indispensable for the proper industrial developmnet of India.

The Statutory Report stated:—

The total number of Shares allotted is 14,781 of Rs. 50 each. Of the said Shares:—(a) The number allotted subject to payment therefor in cash is 13,781. (b) The number allotted as fully paid up is 1,000 the consideration for which they have been allotted is for founding the Company in terms of the Prospectus. The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of Shares issued subject to payment therefor in cash, is Rs. 1,19,450 and the Company received no cash in respect of the said Shares as fully paid up. The preliminary expenses of the Company exclusive of brokerage are estimated at a sum of Rs. 25,000

The Report was adopted and confirmed. Messrs. Padamshinh Narshinbhai, Bherulal Sitaram and Hormusji D. Gazder were re-elected Directors.

In order to avoid the risk of confusion between the two Offices of C.M.A.'s, now located at Poona, all correspondence intended for the Military Accounts Office, Bombay District, should be addressed to the C.M.A., Bombay District, Poona, and not merely to the C.M.A., Poona.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

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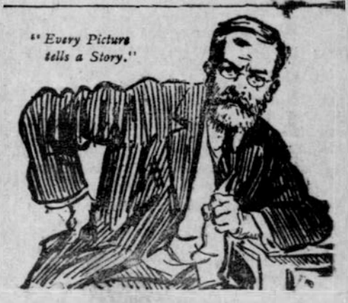

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Ill-health never comes without a cause. If people over-eat, over-work, smoke too much, take alcoholic drink to excess, keep late hours and take no healthy out-door exercise, they must expect ill-health.

Bad habits load the blood with poisonous uric-acid which clogs and weakens the kidneys. For the kidneys act as blood filters, when healthy they filter impurities from the blood, but they weaken overstrained. Weak kidneys mean weak filtering which lets the harmful uric-acid back into the system. This is the cause of backache, urinary troubles, dizziness unnatural drowsiness, loss of flesh dropsical tendency, inflamation of the kidneys or bladder, rheumatic pains and nervousness.

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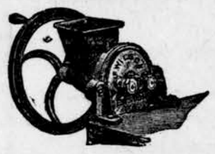

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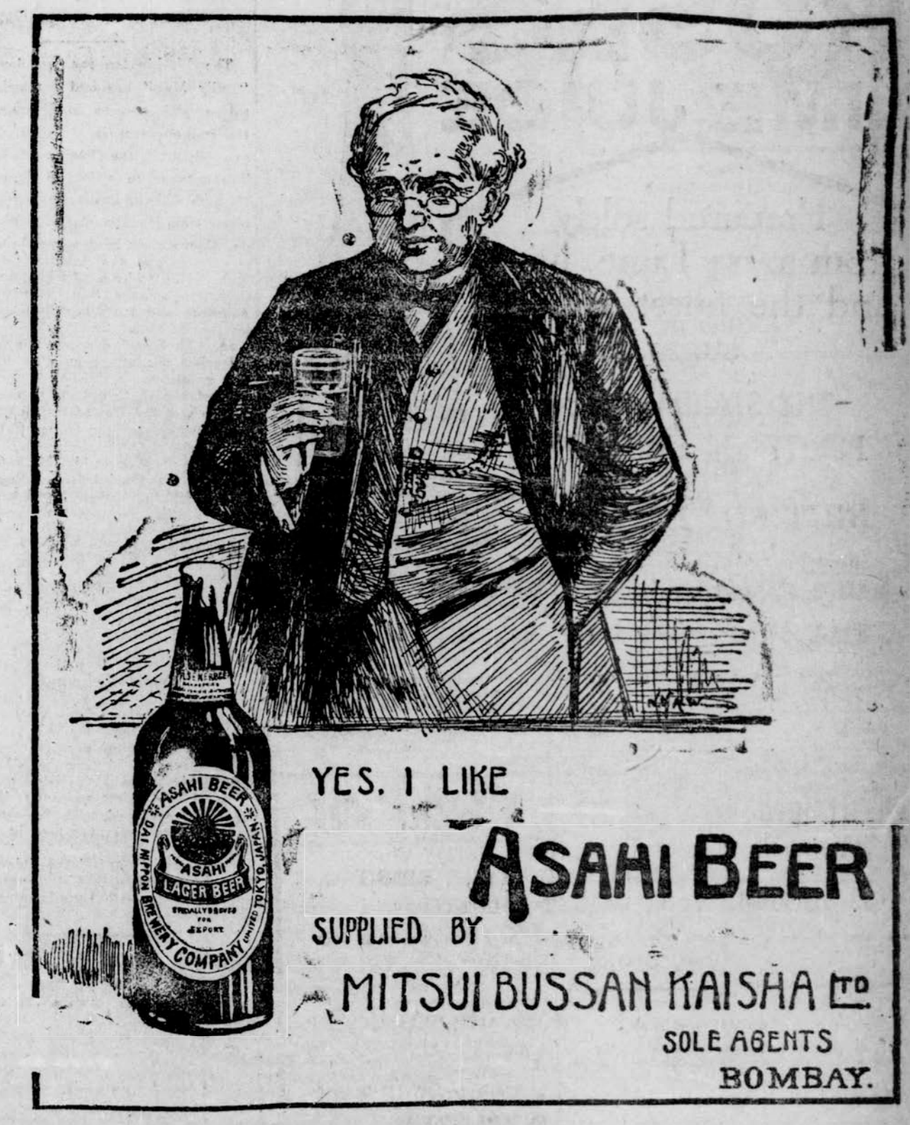

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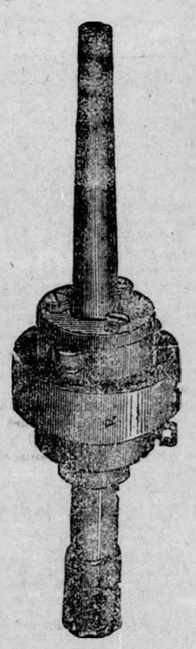

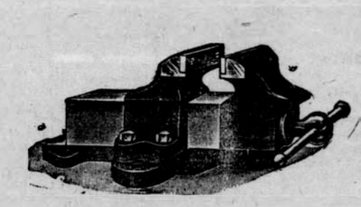

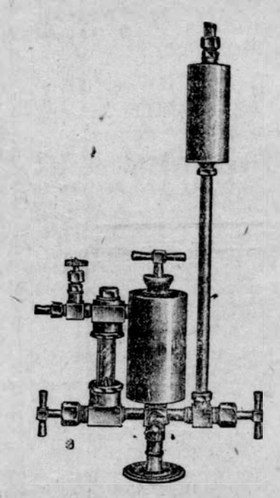

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